



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Uno Meets U.S. Leaders in Washington

OW0212005588 Tokyo KYODO in English 2313 GMT
1 Dec 88

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, Dec. 1 KYODO— Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno paid tribute to President Ronald Reagan on Thursday for his 8 years in the White House and relayed Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's strong wish for an early meeting with President-Elect George Bush.

Uno met with Reagan and Bush at the White House after an hour-long meeting with Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter who cautioned against "unproductive" U.S. real estate buying sprees by Japanese companies.

A Japanese official said Reagan and Yeutter separately sought Japan's cooperation in bringing the Uruguay round of multi-lateral trade talks to a successful conclusion.

Uno responded in kind, underscoring the need for momentum for the Uruguay Round's success during the midterm review of it in Montreal, Canada next week, the officials said.

The foreign minister thanked Reagan for his get-well message to Emperor Hirohito whose deteriorating health forced the cancellation of Uno's trip to the U.S. in September, a senior Japanese official told reporters.

Uno told Bush that Takeshita hopes for a Japan-U.S. summit "at the earliest date possible" to exchange views on global issues of mutual concern, the official said.

Uno handed a letter from Takeshita to Reagan, praising the outgoing President for having successfully pursued peace and prosperity.

Takeshita also expressed his satisfaction with the successful resolution of trade matters between the two countries since he himself took office a year ago, Japanese sources said.

The sources said Takeshita also pledged to maintain and strengthen Japan-U.S. relations under the Bush administration.

Uno said later he also handed separate letters to both Reagan and Bush from former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, his leader in the Nakasone faction within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Both letters emphasized the importance of mutual trust between Japanese and U.S. leaders, Uno said.

Bush, who will be inaugurated as the 41st president on January 20 said little during the White House meeting, according to Japanese participants.

Earlier in the day, Uno received a warning from Yeutter against the active purchases of premier buildings and other property in big U.S. cities by Japanese firms.

A Japanese diplomat said Yeutter characterized such purchases as "unproductive" although he said he personally welcomed direct foreign investment in the U.S.

Yeutter told Uno that agriculture, copyright protection, and services are the hardest issues to be discussed during the Montreal meeting, which begins December 5. He said he is hopeful that the 96 member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) can achieve progress in "three ts"—tariffs, tropical fruits, and textiles—at Montreal.

Uno said Japan is willing to offer technological assistance to help GATT formulate sets of rules for trade in the three sectors.

The visiting foreign minister also spent 75 minutes with William Taft, deputy secretary of defense, discussing a host of issues, including the inadvertent firing of shells by U.S. Navy destroyer "Towers" off the Boso Peninsula in Japan on November 9 and the signing of a Japan-U.S. pact on joint development of a new fighter on Tuesday.

Taft told Uno the Pentagon is conducting a thorough investigation into the shelling incident and made a formal apology.

Japanese officials said Uno accepted the apology, explaining to Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci's deputy the continuing need for support from the Japanese public for the mutual security arrangements.

Carlucci is now in Europe to attend a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

On burden-sharing, a hot issue between the U.S. and its allies, Uno reiterated the Japanese position that Japan's defense capability will be kept within constitutional limits and will not become a threat to neighboring Asian countries.

Taft termed as "paramount" the maintenance of good overall Japan-U.S. defense relations and pledged to do his best to keep them that way, a Japanese participant said.

Taft also said there will be "no surprises" regarding defense policy under the new administration of Bush, who has been Reagan's vice president for the last 8 years.

One of the sore points in the defense relationship concerns a base to be used by U.S. Navy fighters in Japan for night landing practice, and Uno and Taft discussed the issue, a Foreign Ministry official said without elaboration.

Uno will meet with House Majority Leader Thomas Foley and Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady on Friday before leaving for Montreal.

The foreign minister conferred with Secretary of State George Shultz on Wednesday. Secretary of State-Designate James Baker was present at the luncheon meeting.

Tamura Sends Letters to Yeutter, Verity
OW0212022488 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] It has been learned that International Trade and Industry Minister Tamura has sent personal letters to U.S. Government officials including Trade Representative Yeutter, calling for removal of U.S. sanctions against Japan in connection with semiconductor issues. Pointing out that the market share of U.S.-produced semiconductors in Japan has risen to 12.2 per cent, the letters request that the matter be settled this year.

In the letters sent to U.S. Trade Representative Yeutter and Secretary of Commerce Verity, Minister Tamura, who has given up a plan to attend the ministerial meeting in Montreal of the GATT, notes specifically that the share of the U.S.-produced semiconductors in the Japanese market rose from around 10 percent to 12.2 per cent in September, clearly indicating the fact that the door of the Japanese market is open.

Since the trend of improvement is clear as such, the letters strongly request that the sanctions be removed as soon as possible by the Reagan government. The MITI is hoping to have the matter settled before the end of this year.

Government Urged To Relax Control on Rice
OW0112140488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0959 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 1 KYODO—A panel of government advisers Thursday called on Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to ease government controls on economic activities, particularly the rice market and large retailers, to help activate vitality in the private sector.

The seven-member panel reiterated the need for Japan to correct the trade imbalance and restructure its export-oriented economy to one led by domestic demand.

It said that economic development should be linked with improving the quality of the people's lives and that Japan should open up its market.

To meet such goals, relaxation of regulations and controls on production and distribution is needed, according to the report prepared by the Ad hoc Administrative Reform Promotion Council.

It cited seven areas requiring decontrol—distribution, transportation, information and communications, finance, energy, agricultural products, and new business.

The consultative body headed by Bunpei Otsuki, honorary chairman of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren) recommended that it be made easier for large-scale retailers to set up new stores.

It also urged relaxation of government controls on retail sales of liquor and tobacco.

The report said price differentials of farm products have widened between Japan and foreign countries as a result of the yen's appreciation, causing foreign countries to demand that Japan open up its market.

The government should adopt measures to reduce prices of domestic agricultural products to narrow the price gap with foreign agricultural products, the report said.

It called on the government to introduce a new rice distribution system based on market mechanisms. Rice is currently subject to strict government regulation.

The report urged an increase in the share of rice not subject to government price control to 60 percent of the total within the next three to five years.

It also said a final decision on the status of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. should be reached by fiscal 1989 so that a competitive market could be realized in communications. NTT was privatized in April 1986.

JSP Opposes Opening of Rice Market
OW0112150188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0609 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 1 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party urged Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Thursday not to open Japan's rice market to imports, JSP officials said.

Tsuruo Yamaguchi, the secretary general of the No. 1 opposition party, filed the request in a meeting with Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi at Takeshita's official residence.

The official said the party renewed its call regarding rice on the eve of the cabinet-level multilateral trade talks in Montreal, Canada, scheduled for December 5-7.

Japan's rice import ban is expected to be one of major topics at the Montreal talks, in which Foreign Minister So-Usuke Uno will represent Japan.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato, who has authority over rice policy, will leave Tuesday for Montreal to join Uno in the meeting, according to government sources.

Uno, Shevardnadze To Hold Talks in December
OW0112155388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1501 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 1 KYODO—KYODO Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will meet his Japanese counterpart Souda Uno in a three-session round of talks December 19-21, according to Foreign Ministry officials Thursday.

Shevardnadze is also scheduled to pay his respects to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and meet former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Shintaro Abe.

The two ministers are expected to touch upon a range of topics including the northern territories issue, developments in Kampuchea and the Korean Peninsula, trade, cultural and technical problems, and arms reduction issues included in a recent speech in Krasnoyarsk by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Shevardnadze's visit to Japan is his first since January 1986. The last meeting between Japanese and Soviet ministers was held in Moscow in May of the same year.

Envoy Says Visit on Gorbachev's Schedule
OW0112125688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 1 KYODO—Japanese Ambassador in Moscow Toshiaki Muto said here Thursday he is confident that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has already put a visit to Japan on his political schedule.

Muto said, however, he cannot predict whether the date of Gorbachev's visit to Japan will be set when Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze comes to Tokyo December 19-21 for consultations with his Japanese counterpart Souda Uno.

The Japanese Government has repeatedly asked Gorbachev to visit Japan as no top Soviet leader has ever come to Tokyo.

Muto is currently in Tokyo to attend a two-day session of Japanese envoys to Europe which ended Wednesday.

The ambassador told reporters that he sees little progress for the moment regarding Japan's demand for the return of four small islands off Hokkaido which the Soviet Union has occupied since the end of world war II.

Muto said he does not see any policy change in the Soviet Union concerning the territorial issue.

However, he does not think Gorbachev and Shevardnadze would repeat Moscow's frequently voiced argument that there exists no territorial problem with Japan, Muto said.

In a meeting with former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in the Kremlin last July, Gorbachev said the Soviet Union promised in 1956 to return two of the four islands to Japan, according to the Foreign Ministry.

Gorbachev, however, added at the same time that the international situation has changed after the 1960 conclusion of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

Government To Redouble Commitment to UN
OW0112121688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1003 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 1 KYODO—Japan will redouble its commitment to the United Nations as it assumes the presidency of the Security Council Friday, a Foreign Ministry official said Thursday.

"We will make our utmost efforts to achieve harmony among the 15 Security Council members and to coordinate their views," the official said.

The Security Council is the U.N. body responsible for the maintenance of international security and peace.

It consists of five permanent members—Britain, China, France, the Soviet union, and the United States—and 10 rotating nonpermanent members, representing different regional areas of the globe, who are elected by the General Assembly to serve two-year terms.

The presidency of the Security Council rotates each month among all members. The end of Japan's term will coincide with the expiration of its two-year membership at the end of the year.

The Foreign Ministry official said Japan is occupying the office at a crucial period.

He noted that with a relaxing of superpower tensions and a resultant escalation of U.N. activities, the Security Council and the U.N. as a whole are now experiencing a "renaissance" in terms of the authority they now hold in world affairs, especially in the resolution of regional conflicts.

The official said Japan is working to upgrade its contribution to the U.N. cause and introduce new initiatives as it holds the presidency of the Security Council.

Objects to Naming in UN Resolution
*OW0112130288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0920 GMT
1 Dec 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 1 KYODO—The Japanese Government is strongly opposed to wording in an anti-apartheid United Nations draft resolution that names Japan as one of South Africa's leading trade partners, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Thursday.

The 11th annual U.N. resolution against the policy of apartheid, which is expected to be brought before the General Assembly on Friday, is sponsored by 33 member states.

Japanese Ambassador to the U.N. Hideo Kagami, appearing before the assembly on the eve of the vote, charged the authors of the draft with unfairness in singling out Japan by name high in the document and appealed for deletion of the offending section.

He also questioned the impartiality of the authors' interpretation of 1987 trade statistics showing Japan to have overtaken the United States to become, in dollar terms, South Africa's leading trading partner.

The Foreign Ministry official said Japan takes issue with the third paragraph of the draft resolution, which denounces those countries "including Japan" which have continued to maintain a high level of trade with Pretoria in the face of repeated U.N. calls for economic sanctions.

"We are opposed to name-calling in any public resolution of the U.N. whatsoever," he declared, expressing indignation that Japan was singled out for criticism while the United States and Britain, in a separate paragraph, were merely asked for their "cooperation."

He stressed that the Japanese Government is taking a firm stand against apartheid and has been appealing to the Japanese private sector "to go along with international discipline" by minimizing trade with the country.

"Unfortunately our efforts have not been fully appreciated by African and other countries," the official said.

Sponsors of the draft resolution included African states such as Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, and Algeria, non-aligned states such as Indonesia and India, and several countries in Eastern Europe.

The official said Japanese U.N. personnel are campaigning to the last minute to convince other members that Japan's name should be deleted from the draft, and that if included, it should be voted against.

The U.N. personnel are also hurrying to explain the rise in the value of Japan's dollar-denominated trade with South Africa as being partly due to the dollar's depreciation against the yen, he said.

The official was quick to point out that in yen terms, the value of Japan's mutual trade has been steadily declining. "It has also been declining since April in terms of dollars," he added.

Last year Japan's mutual trade with South Africa registered 4.1 billion dollars, followed by West Germany with 3.8 billion dollars and the United States with 2.7 billion dollars.

The official was at a loss to explain why West Germany went unnamed in the draft resolution, pointing out that unconfirmed figures show it may soon overtake Japan as South Africa's mainstay trading partner.

U.N. sources have predicted that the resolution will undoubtedly be endorsed by a majority of nations despite Japan's objections.

Miyazawa Denies Resignation Report
*OW0212023588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0212 GMT
2 Dec 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO—Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, embattled by the Recruit Cosmos insider trading scandal, denied Friday that he has left it to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to decide whether he should remain in his post.

Miyazawa made the denial at a news conference in response to press reports that he has asked Takeshita to decide his future.

Opposition parties pressed for Miyazawa's resignation after his Diet testimony Thursday in which he backpedaled on previous statements and said his former secretary, Tsuneo Hattori, had been involved in the purchase of pre-listed stocks of Recruit Cosmos Co.

He had previously insisted that the deal, which produced about 20 million yen in capital gains profit, had involved a friend of Hattori's.

Bill To Tighten Rightists' Campaign Passes
*OW0112130188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0957 GMT
1 Dec 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 1 KYODO—The House of Representatives' Steering Committee on Thursday voted to pass a bill to bar rightists from campaigning with loudspeakers around the Diet and East bloc embassies.

The Liberal Democratic Party, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party voted for the bill.

The Japan Socialist Party and Japan Communist Party opposed the legislation, saying it might lead to restricting the freedom of expression as guaranteed by the Constitution.

The House of Representatives will pass the bill at a plenary session on Friday and will immediately send it to the second chamber, the House Of Councillors, for further discussion, LDP officials said.

All the parties passed a resolution urging law-enforcement agencies not to infringe fundamental human rights when they curb street campaigning under the new legislation.

The bill includes a clause authorizing the police to check street campaigners and calling for up to six months imprisonment for convicted violators.

The Liberal Democratic Party proposed the legislation following a number of noise complaints from east bloc diplomatic establishments, particularly the Soviet Embassy, against full-volume harassment by ultrarightists riding in khaki-colored vans, the officials said.

The ruling party hoped to enact the legislation before Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze comes to Tokyo on December 19 for three days of talks with his Japanese counterpart Sosuke Uno, they said.

*** Problems Seen in Agricultural Free Trade**
41060005 Tokyo NOGYO TO KEIZAI in Japanese
Aug 88 pp 67-70

[Article by Akira Fueki, managing director of National Agricultural Managers Association]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Supply and demand for world agricultural produce, mainly in grains, continues to be both excessive as to supply and soft as to demand.

The direct cause of this situation is that nations which have traditionally been heavily dependent on grain imports, such as the EC (the UK and so on), the Soviet Union, China and the nations of Southeast Asia have now become grain exporters, or have at least reached self-sufficiency if they are not outright exporters. Accordingly, they have greatly reduced their imports.

The primary factors in bringing about this large increase in production in the EC has been the price support policy (linked to variable levies and export subsidies), progress in structural reform (increases in productivity and expansion of the size of the structure), and technological improvements. China and the Soviet Union have been blessed by the return of good weather. In addition recent economic reforms (liberalizations) such as the introduction of the contract system are seen as big factors. For Southeast Asia the reasons that are given are improved varieties of plants and increased use of fertilizers.

Another fundamental point we need to consider is that North America, Central and South America, Australia, and New Zealand and today's other major agricultural nations (exporters) are all agricultural producing nations with new land.

In the 18th and 19th centuries the role of these nations was to supply cheap food and raw materials to support European industrialization, and in the 20th century they developed as food suppliers in response to the food shortages caused by consecutive world wars and the poverty they brought.

However, since the end of World War II, with the exception of some regional conflicts, there have been no wars on a global scale and we have had the longest continuous period of world peace seen since the formation of the modern industrialized states, and there is no indication that this situation is going to change.

Thus, because of progress in technological innovation there have been dramatic increases in agricultural production capacity in the modern industrial nations and there is no doubt that the trend will continue in the future with developments in the biotechnology field and the like.

Furthermore, in many of the less developed nations, it is quite natural that an increased production of foodstuffs will occur aimed at freeing them from starvation and development of agriculture has been emphasized as something that will form the basis for economic independence (takeoff), and this will also likely be true in the future.

Even in the advanced nations such as Japan and the EC countries, maintenance and development of agriculture is seen as indispensable for balanced economic development and preservation of the environment, and for a guarantee of a stable food supply. The EC especially is holding fast to the banner of agricultural protection, squarely confronting a strong American offensive aimed at complete abolition of duties and the like. [passage omitted]

In such a case, since the agricultural production of the exporting nations developed because of agricultural product shortages resulting from both the industrial development process in the old countries and from the result of world wars, contraction of the markets for their products in the future is unavoidable, and we probably have to take the view that trying to solve this problem with merely the principle of "trade liberalization" is illogical.

At present, a vicious agricultural trade war is unfolding between the United States and Japan, the EC and Thailand or the EC, the United States and Thailand, or the United States and the KANZU [Korea, Australia, New Zealand] group. The aim at the Uruguay Round was the formation of a new world order in agricultural trade, and export subsidies (the United States), variable duties and price supports, and export subsidies (the EC), agricultural protection (Japan) and problems relating to

these were debated. Whether completely free trade and reduction in protectionism in order to achieve it will be the decisive factors or not is a point on which I have some doubt.

Whatever the case, the current problem of agricultural surpluses has broadened from grains to livestock, fruit, and processed agricultural products, and we cannot deny that this situation provides background pressure for the opening of Japanese agricultural markets. We cannot ignore this.

Summary of The Agricultural Trade Problem

Today the demands by the United States especially on Japan for open (free) agricultural markets are due to the dependence of much of Japan's postwar economic development on postwar international economic rules (GATT and the IMF) and ideas, but there is a fundamental question whether this would be avoidable in future Japanese and world economic development. [passage omitted]

In the first place, while reciprocity is spreading in today's international relationships, each nation's independence is protected by national borders, its national sovereignty or national (regional) economy has meaning for the national life of each people, and many markets essential for national life (that cannot be substituted for by imports) still remain.

National security (defense question) is probably one of them, and there are other considerable constraints connected with international movement (free dealings) which concern the balance in the national economy (utilization of land and resources and their disposition), natural features and culture, and environmental protection; namely, that nation's individual natural features and culture and land (including the environment), labor force, and so on.

Second, the theory of comparative production costs used in the argument on free trade since the classical school of economics (Ricardo), is not the almighty standard by which economic actions are measured but at the present stage it is believed to have a relative nature that says to pursue it so far as possible on top of a foundation of security and national (household) sovereignty, uniqueness (balance between utilization and disposition of resources and environmental protection) of the national economy, etc., as I said in the first section. In this case an increase in economic benefit would probably be the incentive. On this point it is believed that Japan has already realized reciprocity by importing huge amounts of agricultural products such as feed grains and exporting many industrial manufactured products.

Third, the widening of the trade and exchange gaps (imbalances) that are the cause of economic and trade frictions today are not due to limits on free trade by Japan and other nations,

but are caused by America's economic decline (drop in competitiveness) and by uneven development in the international economy seen in the prominence of Japan, Germany and the NIES [newly industrializing economic societies]. On this point, the imbalance by the concentration by Japan of more than 10 percent of the world's economic resources with a mere 3 percent of the world's population, together with imbalances in American savings and consumption are also significant causes of international economic friction. From the point of view of macroeconomics, it is plain as day that if Japan reduces her noncompetitive production sectors such as agriculture by using a free imports policy and also strengthens those areas where she is competitive in production (industry), the above-mentioned gap vis-a-vis other nations will widen even more.

Fourth, as I said earlier, even the global agricultural excess problem which is another background element of international economic friction, is the product of an extended period of world peace, technological innovation and agricultural development of the developing countries, and so in some respects is a fairly historical and structural thing, and seeking the road to the solution to this problem by calling for free trade in agricultural products is preemptive and impossible. The road to survival for the agricultural exporting nations is, in the end, none other than targeted trade areas (exporting to those nations with shortages or which desire specific goods). On this point, production control efforts by each of the excess producing nations including lowering the level of agricultural protection, decoupling (income support policy with incentives not to produce), and other measures will likely become necessary in the future.

Fifth, the aforementioned unbalanced development of the world economy (American economic decline and the prominence of Japan and Germany) has amplified economic crises in such things as stocks, the money market, currency (the endless drop in the price of the dollar) and the failure of the IMF system (the separation of gold and the dollar and the shift to the float) and it is undeniable that this results in pressure on Japan for agricultural free trade. It is believed that the profundity of the U.S. economic crisis can be seen in the environment where the United States rashly pushes for free trade in beef and oranges, where the United States is less competitive, in spite of the fact that it would be more profitable to expand bilateral trade agreements with Argentina and Australia, rather than call for unrestricted free trade. The agricultural crisis caused by excess production adds to this, and in a rather disparate area of activity, it can be seen in the U.S. responses in Japan-U.S. agricultural negotiations.

Sympathy and Understanding of the People

Accordingly we must now consider both the fact that the postwar international economic framework itself is being completely destroyed together with the fall of the U.S. economy, and the necessity of calling for the formation of a new international economic system (a framework to replace GATT and the IMF) which will include

a correction of the uneven development imbalance in the world economy—in an environment where it is clear that forced free agricultural trade will not, as I mentioned before, solve the problem but will on the contrary, result in an expansion of that imbalance.

In this new balanced system, especially for Japan, the creation of a balance in domestic resources disposition by control of excessive export type industrial development and by environmental protection, and agricultural development (regional economic promotion) should be given serious consideration. This will mean the system will probably take a completely different path from forced complete free trade in agricultural products.

Finally, in an environment where agricultural liberalization will be pressed hard and forced by the United States unilaterally, Japanese agriculture is at a structural crossroads and the hollowing out and dissolution of the old traditional small farm (enterprise) manifests itself as the retreat (crisis) of agriculture itself, and we are thought to be in a situation where the path which leads to modern reorganization and restructuring of agriculture has not necessarily become clear.

On this account the response on the part of agriculture to the liberalization argument has been apologetically, from first to last, to the theory of the variety of roles played by agriculture. This has been done without fully securing the understanding and sympathy of the people for protecting and developing agriculture, and at the stage where no national unified thinking on domestic agriculture protection is firmly established, as it is in the various EC (France, the UK, and others) nations, it is undeniable that we have a weakness that is being exploited to force liberalization. [passage omitted]

North Korea

WPK Plenary Session Held 28-30 November
SK0212064088 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 2200 GMT 1 Dec 88

["Report" on the 14th Plenary Session of the Sixth WPK Central Committee]

[Text] We will carry the information on the 14th Plenary Session of the Sixth WPK Central Committee.

Information on the 14th Plenary Session of the Sixth WPK Central Committee.

The 14th Plenary Session of the Sixth WPK Central Committee was held on 28-30 November. The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee presided over the plenary session. The session was attended by members of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; members and candidate members of the Political Bureau; members and candidate members of the party Central Committee; and

members of the Party Central Auditing Committee. The plenary session was also observed by functionaries of central and local party, administrative, and economic institutions; functionaries in scientific and educational sectors; and managers and party secretaries of plants and enterprises.

The following agenda item was put forth at the meeting.

On Rapidly Developing the Machine Tool Industry and the Electronic and Automation Industry

The plenary session was held in an atmosphere in which at the call of the national heroes meeting, all the people from across the country are scoring revolutionary upsurges in all fields of socialist construction by vigorously raising the flames of the new 200-day campaign.

The plenary session was held in an atmosphere filled with great pride in discussing important issues that will provide an opportunity for an epochal change in successfully attaining the new long-range goals of socialist economic construction and strengthening the might of the independent national economy by modernizing the people's economy on a higher level and with the firm resolve to hasten a complete socialist victory by vigorously accelerating revolution and construction while upholding the chuche revolutionary banner.

Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, delivered a report on the agenda item and many other comrades participated in the debate.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, made an important concluding comment.

The plenary session summed up the proud achievements that have been attained in the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry and discussed important tasks arising in further developing the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry.

Those attending the plenary session expressed a firm resolve to brilliantly realize the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and to further accelerate socialist economic construction.

The plenary session stressed the importance of rapidly developing the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry now.

The plenary session pointed out as follows:

Positively developing the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry is an important task arising in modernizing the people's economy and accelerating socialist construction. Only when we equip the

people's economy with modern machines and technology by developing the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry and only when we effect automation, robotization, and computerization, can we attain the material fortress of communism by endlessly increasing the productive capability of the country, completely liberate the workers from hard and difficult labor, and provide them with more plentiful and civilized lives.

Only when we rapidly develop the electronics and automation industry and boldly and actively effect technological innovations, can we successfully carry out the grand-scale tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan and rapidly upgrade the country's economy to a new high level. Rapidly developing the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry is very important today, when the electronics and automation industry is being rapidly developed based upon electronic engineering technology and other modern fields of science and technology. An important guarantee for scoring new upsurges in production and construction, for effecting overall technological innovation in the people's economy, and for waging a struggle for the complete victory of socialism lies in upgrading the electronics and automation industry to an immediately higher level.

The plenary session very proudly pointed out that great achievements have been made in developing the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry under the leadership of the party and that a firm foundation for newly, epochally developing them has been established.

The plenary session pointed out the following:

After perceiving the significance of the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry in developing the people's economy, our party presented clear-cut directives and methods, which the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry must adopt, at each period and level in the development of the revolution and has wisely organized and led the struggle to realize them. During the arduous period of the Fatherland Liberation War, our party already built Huichon General Machine Tool Plant—the mother plant of our country's machine industry—and other machinery plants. Also during the post-war period, it built machine tool production bases in various places while overcoming layered difficulties and trials; conducted the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement on two occasions as a movement for the entire party and all of the masses; and took timely measures to develop the electronics and automation industry. In this way, it fundamentally improved and strengthened the technology and equipment of the people's economy.

In particular, our party has made great efforts to produce large-size machine tools, computer-controlled machine tools, and other modern machine tools in step with the demands of the new high level of socialist construction

and technological development in the country. Our machine industry, which started from nothing after liberation, has rapidly developed under the party's correct leadership. It has matured and strengthened into an independent powerful machine industry equipped not only with modern machine tool production bases but also reliable production bases for the electronics and automation industry. The machine tool industry of our country has turned into a powerful machine tool production base that can satisfactorily meet the demand of all-purpose machine tools, large-size and special machine tools, and high-efficiency single-purpose machine tools and that exports many of them to foreign countries. Based upon the rapid development of the machine tool industry, all sectors of the electronics and automation industry have been consolidated, and numerous modern machinery plants and work units have been newly built. As a result, the electronics and automation industry of our country has come to display greater might. The materialistic and technological foundation of our electronics and automation industry has also been strengthened. Numerous bases that produce automation equipment, gauges, and parts, and bases that produce special metallurgical materials necessary for the development of the electronics and automation industry have been solidly built; the ranks of scientists and technicians in this field have been consolidated; and a firm guarantee has been provided for more rapidly developing the electronics and automation industry.

Because we have provided a powerful basis for the electronics and automation industry, we have brilliantly realized the historic task of industrialization, which took other people at least a full century or, in worst cases, several centuries, to develop. And today, we have become able to vigorously push ahead with general mechanization, automation, robotization, and computerization and to build fine large-scale plants and monumental edifices using our own power. In our country, where simple farming tools could not be produced in the past, our people have built an independent, modern machine industry, which can produce and guarantee all technological appliances necessary for economic construction and the people's lives. This is the greatest and most proud achievement that our people have attained in building an independent national economy.

The plenary session proudly pointed out that because of the might of the electronics and automation industry that the party has created and promoted after overcoming all sorts of difficulties in a difficult environment, we have come to fully press ahead with socialist construction according to our own power, technology, and [word indistinct].

The plenary session pointed out that the proud history of the development of our electronics and automation industry, which greatly contributes to rapidly developing the people's economy, powerfully demonstrates the justice and great vitality of the policies of our party, which

has exercised wise leadership in developing the electronics and automation industry on a priority basis after presenting the combative slogan: "Iron and machines are the kings of industries."

After stressing that today we have the honorable struggle task of upgrading the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry to a world class level in a few years by developing the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry to a new high level based upon our achievements so far, the plenary session pointed out:

Developing the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry at present is the worldwide trend of the development of modern science and technology and the urgent demand of the socialist construction of our country, which is making great strides. Today's era is the era of electronics and robotization when computer-controlled machine tools are introduced and when production processes are roboticized. We must must continuously endeavor to develop the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry in step with the trend of developing times, thereby making new progress in this field.

The plenary session has put forth a specific task to effect a new turn in the development of the machine tool industry.

The plenary session has noted: The modernization of the people's economy is the modernization of technological means. Thus, in order to modernize technological means, the machine tool industry should be developed.

Only when machine tool production is increased through the development of the machine tool industry can the modernization of the people's economy be accelerated through the consolidation of the machine production base and can economic and technological exchanges with other countries be further developed.

Saying that the basic direction of the development of the machine industry elucidated by our party is to rapidly develop the machine tool industry based on modern science and technology such as the technology of the electronics industry, the plenary session noted the need to emphasize increasing the production of computer-controlled machine tools and robots.

The plenary session noted that machine tools, robot-controlled devices, and various other control devices should be properly produced and supplied by further strengthening the computer-controlled device production base, and that ultra-modern computer-controlled devices should be actively developed through the mobilization of able scientists and technicians.

The plenary session also noted that the base specifically for producing components for various control devices and the high-class insulation materials should be further strengthened in parallel with the growing production of computer-controlled machine tools and robots.

The plenary session noted that the demand of the people's economy for machine tools should be even more properly fulfilled through a vigorous struggle to increase the variety of machine tools.

The plenary session noted that the special machine tool plants should rapidly increase the production of special machine tool, automatic and semi-automatic machine tools, and heavy-duty machine tools urgently needed by our rapidly developing people's economy and that other plants and enterprises as well should widely organize machine tool production workshops and work teams and increase the production of quality machine tools.

The plenary session noted that the production process should be further modernized by vigorously carrying out the work to improve the technology of machine tool plants.

The plenary session noted that special facilities needed to further modernize the production process of machine tool plants should be provided, worn-out machine tools should be replaced, and the improvement of facilities should be carried out continuously.

The plenary session noted that machine tool plants should enhance the level of their own technology and equipment through the production and introduction of computer-controlled machine tools and should actively introduce the (?automatic) production system—computerized and robotized process—into the machine production process to further accelerate the modernization of the overall machine industry.

The plenary session noted that the production of casting materials should be specialized, and the forging and pressing system should be actively introduced.

The plenary session noted that machine tool plants should drastically increase the production per square meter of each casting workshop and should further improve quality by reorganizing and expanding the casting workshops and by modernizing facilities.

The plenary session noted that the capacity for producing forged products should be further increased by increasing the forging ratio and introducing advanced forging methods into the production of forged products.

The plenary session also noted that the forging, pressing, and plating work and die production should be specialized and concentrated by sectors and areas, and thus put existing facilities into full operation.

The plenary session noted the need to increase tool production and improve its quality.

Saying that a vigorous revolution in tool production is one of the most important tasks to effect a new turn in the machine industry, the plenary session said that the tool production base should be strengthened in parallel with the production of computer-controlled machine tools and other modern machine tools and that the quality of tools should be decisively improved through the wide utilization of new materials that increase durability and heat-resistance and their variety and production should be epochally increased.

The plenary session stressed that hydraulic machines and facilities should be introduced and, accordingly, that great effort should be placed on the production of hydraulic equipment.

The plenary session noted that the production of various hydraulic equipment should be increased and their quality should be improved by expanding the capacities of the existing hydraulic equipment production bases and by firmly organizing the production process to specifically produce components for hydraulic equipment.

The plenary session put forth the specific task of developing the electronics and automation industry.

The plenary session noted: The development of the electronics and automation industry is an important task in modernizing the people's economy through the acceleration of the technological revolution.

Today, the development of the electronics and automation industry has a great role in achieving high production growth and technological progress, in strengthening the country's economic might, and in improving the working people's standard of material and cultural living.

Only through the development of the electronics and automation industry can the automation, robotization, and computerization of the people's economy be achieved; can the working people be freed from the hardships of labor and achieve a high growth in the productivity; can the people's economy be rapidly developed; and can the people be made to enjoy an even more affluent and civilized life.

The plenary session stressed that a decisive turn should be effected in the development of the electronics and automation industry by emphasizing the further strengthening of the electronics and automation industrial base according to the demand of the development of the machine industry and the modernization of the people's economy.

The plenary session noted that the main task of our country's electronics and automation industry is to strengthen its self-reliance and independence through the reorganization and consolidation of the existing

plants and enterprises, through the further increase in production, through the enhancement of the level of the modernization of machine tools through the mass production of computer control devices, and through the solid organization of the electronics product production base that produces computers and integrated circuits and of the electronics material production base.

Stressing that increasing the production of computers is an important task in strengthening the electronics and automation industry's self-reliance, in automating and computerizing the production process and in achieving the scientization of management activities at an early date, the plenary session noted that the computer production base should be further strengthened and the mass production of various computers should be realized.

Saying that the development of integrated circuits now has reached a very high stage, that electronics products have been miniaturized through their high integration, and that a great turn is being effected in the development of their production and technology, the plenary session noted that the integrated circuit production base should be organized even more properly and the production of integrated circuits of various standards needed for the production of electronics equipment and home appliances should be properly guaranteed.

The plenary session noted that the production of television receivers, electronic receivers [chonja susanggi], audio tape recorders, and various other electronic home appliances should be decisively increased according to the people's realistic demand for electronic home appliances.

The plenary session noted that the production of electronic elements, semiconductors, resistors, and batteries and the production of components and spare parts should be increased so that the production of computer control devices, computers, and electronic home appliances can be increased.

The plenary session noted that the production base of electronic materials such as pure metal and high-purity reagents—the basic materials for the electronics and automation industry—should be further strengthened according to the various needs to rapidly develop the electronics and automation industries and to strengthen their self-reliance, that various raw materials and resources needed for the electronics and automation industries should be actively developed, and that their production should be properly guaranteed.

The plenary session noted that the facilities production base needed for the electronics and automation industry should be firmly organized, and the electronics product production process should be ceaselessly improved and modernized by increasing the production of electronics and automation elements and the production of electronic product-testing equipment.

The plenary session has put forth a task to intensify scientific research, design work, and the education of technical people in the machine tool industry and in the electronics and automation industry.

The plenary session noted: Intensifying the scientific research, design work, and the education of technical people is one of the important tasks needed to rapidly develop the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry. Only by intensifying scientific research, design work, and the education of technical people can the scientific and technological problems in developing the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry be swiftly solved; the modernization of the machine industry be further accelerated; and computer-controlled machine tools, computers, and other modern technology and means be effectively utilized.

The plenary session noted that the various tasks in actively introducing advanced technology should be widely carried out in the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry, while emphasizing the scientific research to solve scientific and technological problems to increase the production of computer control devices, computers, integrated circuits, and testing equipment and to further strengthen the electronics and automation industry's self-reliance.

The plenary meeting noted that by improving the design work, the varieties and specifications of machine tools, robots, electronic devices, and electronic elements should be increased and continuously innovated; the specialization, standardization, and standardization of specifications of design should be achieved; and a correct system of guiding and screening designs should be established.

The plenary meeting noted that Kim Il-song University, Kim Chaek Engineering University, and other technical colleges and vocational schools should turn out more engineers and experts in the sectors of machine tools, machine building, electronics, and automation, and effectively enhance the standard of the technology and skills of the functionaries and workers of the machine tool plants.

The plenary meeting brought up the task of improving economic organizational work to rapidly develop the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industry. The plenary meeting noted: Improving the economic organizational work is one of the prerequisites for rapidly developing the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industry. We should improve the economic organizational work so that we can normalize production by effectively utilizing the presently available production capacity of the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industry and so that we can continuously increase the production of machine tools, robots, and electronic products by systematically accelerating the creation of new capacity.

The plenary meeting noted that production organization and the commanding work should be improved and that the supply work should be effectively carried out in the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industry. It also noted that production should be normalized by putting the present plants into full operation.

The plenary meeting noted that the construction for capacity building of the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industry should be actively accelerated and that the guidance for the plants and enterprises and scientific research organizations of the electronics and automation sector should be further intensified.

The plenary meeting noted that the plants and enterprises should improve and intensify the technological management of the production processes and produce and supply the raw materials and other materials in conformity with the technological requirement so that the quality of all the machine tools and electronic products can be further enhanced.

The plenary meeting brought up the task of further intensifying the party guidance for the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industry. The plenary meeting noted: Intensifying the party guidance for the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industry is important for the rapid development of the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industry. The work of boosting the machine-building industry and the electronic and automation industry of our country to a higher level can be successfully realized only when the party organizations incite the party members and the working people and organize and mobilize their inexhaustible wisdom and strength.

The plenary meeting noted that the party organizations should deeply explain to and inculcate into the party members and working people the party's intent and policy on developing the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industry; vigorously conduct the organizational and political work for the implementation of them; thoroughly establish the collective guidance system of the party committee in conformity with the requirement of the Taean work system; and actively assist and support the economic guiding functionaries on the part of the party so that they can boldly plan and conduct, with conviction and courage, the development of the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industry.

The plenary session noted that all party organizations should ensure that all party members and working people highly demonstrate mass heroism in the work of developing the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry upholding the party's militant slogan: "Let us all live and struggle like heroes;" extensively conduct the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to learn from the examples of unsung heroes to vigorously organize and

mobilize the masses to a new struggle; and intensify the ideological indoctrination work so that all functionaries can make continuous innovations and advance with endless loyalty and devotion to the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people, with the indomitable struggle spirit, and with the revolutionary spirit, and can thoroughly carry out the tasks assigned to them.

The plenary session stated that the work of rapidly developing the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry is of great significance in the development of our revolution, and noted: The struggle to rapidly develop the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry is a rewarding and honorable effort to successfully realize the magnificent program of socialist economic construction, to effect a breakthrough in accelerating the complete victory of socialism, to further strengthen the might of the socialist industrial state, and to make our country proudly enter the ranks of the economically advanced countries.

As long as there is the refined leadership of the party and as long as there are the heroic people who are firmly united around the party and the leader, we can boost the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry to a world standard within the shortest period of time.

The plenary session noted that this meeting, which was convened at the historic time when the entire country is brisk with the unprecedented revolutionary upswing in the blaze of the new 200-day campaign, will bring about a new epochal turning point to make the country strong, prosperous, and to develop and to build a highly-modernized and developed economy worthy of the era of the Workers Party. It will also strongly encourage and drive our people who have launched a general march for the complete victory of socialism.

The plenary session expressed the conviction that all party members and working people will plunge as one into the struggle to develop the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry and effect a new great upswing in socialist construction.

The plenary session expressed the conviction that our party members and working people, who have always been loyal to the party's revolutionary cause, will thoroughly implement the militant tasks set forth in the plenary meeting and will carry out the new 200-day campaign more vigorously, thereby attaining great success in all sectors of socialist construction, and demonstrate once again the heroic spirit of *chuche* Korea.

The plenary session adopted relevant decisions.

The plenary session reviewed the organizational problem.

The plenary meeting elected alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau Comrade Chon Pyong-ho member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau to fill the vacancy.

The plenary session elected Comrade Han Song-yong alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau to fill the vacancy.

The plenary session transferred Comrades Pak Nam-ki and Kim Chung-nin to secretaries of the party Central Committee. The plenary session elected Comrade Kim Kyong-hui member of the party

Central Committee and elected Comrades Yi Tong-song, Kim Yun-u, Yi Kyong-hui, Paek Se-yun, and Yi Yong-mu alternate members of the party Central Committee to fill the vacancies.

The plenary session elected Comrade Han Tae-yong member of the party Central Auditing Committee to fill the vacancy.

Communique Issued

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0424 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] *Pyongyang* December 2 (KCNA)—A communique on the 14th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was published today.

According to the communique, the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, presided over the plenary meeting which was held over November 28-30.

The plenary meeting discussed an agenda "on rapidly developing machine tool industry and electronic and automation industry."

Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C., the WPK, made a report on the agenda and many comrades took the floor.

Comrade Kim Il-song made an important concluding speech.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to rapidly develop the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industry at present.

It noted with pride that a great progress has been made in the development of the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industry and a solid foundation laid for their new, radical advancement under the leadership of the party.

The plenary meeting emphasized:

The machine tool industry of our country has turned into a reliable centre of producing and exporting machine tools, a centre which satisfies the need of the national economy for all-purpose machine tools, large and special machine tools and highly efficient single-purpose machine tools and exports them in large quantities.

The material and technological foundations of our electronic and automation industry have been consolidated.

Numerous solid production centres of automation elements, gauges and instruments as well as special metal materials needed for the development of the electronic and automation industry have been built up in different parts of the country and the ranks of scientists and technicians in this sector have markedly increased, with the result that a firm guarantee has been provided for more rapid development of the electronic and automation industry.

The plenary meeting stressed that we are confronted with the honorable militant task to bring the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industry to a new, high stage, drawing on the achievements already made and lift these industries to the world's level in a few years to come.

The plenary meeting put forward concrete tasks to bring about a new turn in the development of the machine tool industry.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to concentrate efforts on the increase of the production of digital machine tools and robots, stating that the basic direction for the development of the machine-building industry indicated by our party is to rapidly develop the machine tool industry on the basis of modern science and technology including electronic engineering technology.

It was noted at the plenary meeting that the production centre of digital apparatuses should be further consolidated for a smooth production and supply of various control devices for machine tools and robots and that competent scientists and technicians should be encouraged to actively develop the latest digital control devices.

The plenary meeting also pointed out that the exclusive production centre of spare parts of control devices and high-class insulators should be further strengthened in keeping with the increased production of digital machine tools and robots.

The plenary meeting said that the demand of the national economy for machine tools should be met more satisfactorily through a vigorous drive to increase the variety of machine tools.

The plants specializing in machine tools should quickly increase the production of special machine tools, automatic and semi-automatic machine tools and large

machine tools urgently needed for our rapidly developing national economy, and other plants and enterprises should extensively organize workshops and workteams for the production of machine tools so as to produce larger quantities of high-quality machine tools, emphasized the plenary meeting.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to promote the modernization of the production processes through a vigorous technical innovation drive at machine tool plants.

The plenary meeting called for a specialized and concentric production of casting, actively introducing stamp forging and press methods, increasing the production of tools and raising their quality.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to make machines and equipment hydraulic ones and concentrate much effort on the production of hydraulic instruments commensurate with it.

The plenary meeting put forward concrete tasks to develop the electronic and automation industry.

The main task to be carried out in electronic and automation domain, the plenary meeting noted, is to raise the level of the modernization of machine tools by mass-producing digital control devices, while readjusting and replenishing the existing industrial establishments and further increasing production, and to increase the independent and chuche character of the nation's electronic and automation industry by firmly building up the production bases of electronic goods and electronic materials including computers and integrated circuits.

The plenary meeting noted that the foundation of computers should be laid more firmly for an extensive production of various kinds of computers and the production centre of integrated circuits be consolidated for a successful production of integrated circuits of different sizes needed for the production of electronic devices and electronic daily items.

The plenary meeting laid stress on the need to radically increase the production of various electronic goods for daily use including TV sets, electronic calculators and tape recorders to meet the daily increasing demand of the people for electronic items for daily use.

The plenary meeting pointed out that in order to develop the electronic and automation industry, centres producing equipment needed in this sector should be built up and the production of equipment for the production of electronic and automation elements and the experiment facilities for electronic goods be increased for a constant renovation and modernization of the production processes of electronic goods.

The plenary meeting advanced the task to strengthen the scientific research and the training of designers and technicians in the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industry.

The plenary meeting stressed that efforts should be concentrated on the scientific research to solve the scientific and technological problems in increasing the production of digital control devices, computers, integrated circuits and execution devices and further strengthen the independent character of the electronic and automation industry and, at the same time, various projects should be organized extensively to actively introduce advanced technologies in the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industry.

The plenary meeting put forward tasks to improve the economic organization for a rapid development of the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industry and further strengthen the party's guidance to these sectors.

The plenary meeting stressed that as long as we are under the tested guidance of the party and have a heroic people united around the party and the leader in one purpose, we can raise the machine tool industry and the electronic and automation industry to the world's level in the shortest time possible.

The plenary meeting adopted relevant decisions.

It dealt with the organisational matters.

Comrade Chon Pyong-ho was elected member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee from alternate member to fill the vacancy.

Comrade Han Song-yong was elected alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee to fill the vacancy.

Comrades Pak Nam-ki and Kim Chung-nin were elected secretaries of the WPK Central Committee.

The plenary meeting elected Comrade Kim Kyong-hui member of the WPK Central Committee and Comrades Yi Tong-song, Kim Yun-u, Yi Kyong-hui, Paek Se-yun and Yi Yong-mu alternate members of the WPK Central Committee to fill the vacancies.

It elected Comrade Han Tae-yong member of the Central Auditing Commission of the party to fill the vacancy.

U.S. Said Expanding Nuclear Storage in South
SK0112160088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1507 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are now pushing ahead with a criminal plan to build a nuclear military base in the area near the Mosulpo Airport of Cheju Island which is being largely expanded.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets have shipped high-powered new-type shells, tanks, armoured cars and other military hardware and latest-type planes into South Korea from the beginning of the year and are planning to build the "world's biggest" air force base with an airstrip 7,000 metres long covering an area of 5 million pyong (one pyong is six feet square) in Sosan County, South Chungchong Province, and military airfields in Chungwon, North Chungchong Province, and in Suwon, Kyonggi Province.

The South Korean puppets are openly blaring that nuclear weapons may be installed on their naval ships and their use would be possible any moment.

As already known, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have built 40 nuclear military bases and 220 military establishments and deployed over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, while rapidly reinforcing their forces in South Korea, have continuously brought mass destruction weapons including neutron bombs, "arms of the devil" rejected by the world's people and means of their delivery and built underground nuclear arsenals in different parts of South Korea. Under the escalating policy of reinforcing the nuclear bases of U.S. imperialism in South Korea, the centre of the operating waters of the U.S. 7th Fleet equipped with 1,500 nuclear warheads and nuclear vehicles has moved to the East Sea of Korea, the deployment of "Pershing-2" medium-range missiles and cruise missiles in South Korea has been decided and equipment for them is being shipped in.

The U.S. imperialists mobilized even a total nuclear war commanding aircraft in the "team spirit" joint military exercises, a rehearsal of nuclear attack on the North, last year and this year.

The construction of nuclear bases in South Korea shows once again that the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are trying to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear war ground.

Daily Denounces New Training for 'SDF' Officers
SK0212045488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0448 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)—The Japanese "Defence Agency" recently decided to give officers of the "Self-Defence Forces" the training for acquiring knowledge in all aspects of the three services in addition to their specialized domains.

This decision contains an attempt not only to raise the commanding capacity of the "SDF" officers but also to rapidly reinforce the military forces of required arms and services at any moment; it assumes an ill-boding character called an emergency step to cope with "contingency", an author of a NODONG SINMUN commentary today says, and goes on:

It is a law of imperialist aggression that economic expansion is followed by military expansion. It is not without reason that the Japanese reactionaries are lately further stepping up preparations for military aggression.

Their recent ever more undisguised preparations for military aggression seek first of all their militarist reinvansion of Korea.

As they did in the past, the Japanese militarists try to start military aggression from Korea. Herein lies the reason why the Japanese reactionaries hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists are viciously scheming to create "two Koreas", dead set against the reunification of Korea.

The Korean people clearly see through the real intention of the Japanese militarists and are closely watching their ill-boding movements.

Former South Resident Discusses Life
SK0212102688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1022 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] *Pyongyang* December 2 (KCNA)—Yang Chilsong who came over to the northern half of the Republic some time ago met with a reporter on November 29 and told him his experiences in South Korea. "The popular sentiments in South Korea constantly run to the North where the fatherly leader is", he emphasized.

Noting that the brilliant reality of the northern half of the republic daily prospering under the wise leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il attracts the minds of the South Korean people like a magnet, he said: Drawn by this great attraction, I came over to the North, braving repression.

The popular sentiments in South Korea following the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il with deep reverence have become irresistible today. Books introducing the principle of *chuche* are appearing at bookstores in succession, despite the fascist clique's ban on their sale.

Today South Korean students, intellectuals and workers are conducting vigorous awakening activities and accelerating the awakening of the people by widely distributing literature introducing the great *chuche* idea and the North.

Breathing and living in the northern half of the republic today, I have realized more keenly in my heart why the South Korean people long for the North so ardently, he said, adding: "The bosom of the fatherly leader is, indeed, a great bosom where the whole nation should be embraced".

South Students Struggle Against Court Decision
SK0112154388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1504 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] *Pyongyang* December 1 (KCNA)—About 300 students and citizens who attended as observers a trial held at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on November 28 protested the fascist clique's suppression of patriotic students, shouting anti-"government" slogans and singing a song of struggle, according to a report.

At the trial, five "defendants" including So Chong-man, a student of Koryo University, who were arrested and prosecuted for involvement in the occupation of the "central party" building of "the Democratic Justice Party" resolutely pleaded not guilty and refused to answer the questions of the puppet judicial officers.

At that moment, students and citizens in the public gallery shouted anti-"government" slogans and repeatedly sang the "song of liberation" in support of the "defendants" and turned the court into a place condemning the criminal acts of the fascist clique.

CPRF Denounces Suppression of Students in South
SK0212103188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1026 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] *Pyongyang* December 2 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, in its Information No. 515 dated December 1, denounces the South Korean military fascist elements who called "a meeting of ministers in charge of public peace" and discussed steps to intensify suppression of students and people.

The information says:

The South Korean puppet administration framed on November 28 a plot to "sternly deal with" the struggle of students and people and "control and eradicate" it. This is an open threat and vicious challenge to the South Korean students and people.

The military fascist elements, revealing their fangs as military gangsters, are heading for downright fascist repression while resorting to appeasement and deception in an effort to tide over the crisis of the "regime" which is like a candle flickering in the wind.

The South Korean puppets, at the "meeting of ministers in charge of public peace", insulted the patriotic struggle of the South Korean students and people as "an illegal violent act", "an act of disturbing public order" and "a

grave act against democracy" and plotted to suppress it. This was an open declaration that they would employ whatever means available in the fascist suppression of people.

Facts show that the South Korean authorities are, in fact, scheming to resort to a more brutal fascist suppressive rule, though they are pretending to establish "democracy" with much talk about "amnesty and reinstatement" and "restoration of honor".

South Dissident Groups Reject No Tae-u Measures
SK0112153288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1500 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—Four South Korean organisations including the Council of Dismissed Pressmen published a statement on November 28 categorically rejecting the appeasement and deception of the traitor No Tae-u, according to a report.

They strongly demanded that the "government" rescind the steps taken under Chon Tu-hwan's military dictatorship to expel pressmen and others from their jobs and "make public to the people" a plan to make good the losses suffered by them.

The compensation to the dismissed people proposed by the No Tae-u puppet clique as a "solution" cannot be regarded otherwise than a stopgap measure to solve the problem with money, the organisations declared, adding: "We totally reject such measure of the 'government'."

Press Trade Union in South Rejects No's Statement
SK0212101688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1013 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)—The "National Federation of Trade Unions of Pressmen" in a statement rejecting the "special statement" of the traitor No Tae-u" November 29, charged that "No Tae-u's 'special statement' shunned the historical obligation to probe the truth of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic", according to a report.

The statement said that "Chon Tu-hwan himself must testify or a judicial investigative procedures be taken, if the truth of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic is to be thoroughly probed."

The "National Federation of Trade Unions of Pressmen" was inaugurated on November 26. 41 trade unions of pressmen across South Korea are affiliated with this organisation whose programme of struggle is to win the freedom of the press and build a democratic society.

Soviet Hydrometeorology Delegation Arrives
SK0212111288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1109 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Soviet state hydrometeorology headed by Yuriy Sedunov, first vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology arrived here by air on December 2.

It was met at the airport by Yi Kon-il, director of the hydro-meteorological service and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

Kim Il-song Greet New Mexican President
SK0212111488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1111 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings on December 2 to Carlos Salinas de Gortari on his assumption of office as president of the United States of Mexico.

The message expresses the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop and sincerely wishes the Mexican president great success in his work for the independent development and prosperity of the country.

Bulgarian Leaders Support Reunification Policies
SK2911050288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0454 GMT 29 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)—Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, said that the Bulgarian party and government would always invariably and firmly support the policies for national reunification put forward by the Workers' Party and Government of Korea, saying that the question of Korean reunification is an affair of the Korean people themselves.

This stand was expressed on November 26 when he met the Korean Government light industry delegation headed by Kim Pok-sin, vice-premier and chairman of the Light Industry Commission.

Georgiy Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, stressed that the Bulgarian party and government fully supported all-inclusive peace overture recently advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and would fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people in the struggle to realize the cause of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

When the chairman of the Council of Ministers met Korean Ambassador to Bulgaria Ha Tong-yun who paid him a farewell call on November 24 he expressed satisfaction with the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Bulgaria and Korea on to a new high stage and pointed to the stand of the Bulgarian party and government to further develop them in the future.

Nampo Meeting Marks Yugoslav Republic Day
SK3011043488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0425 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)—A meeting was held in Nampo Municipality on November 29 to mark the Republic Day, the national holiday of the Yugoslav people.

It was participated in by Cho Won-chin, secretary of the Nampo municipal committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Chun-ok, vice-chairman of the Nampo municipal administration and Economic Guidance Committee, and other personages concerned and working people in the municipality.

Present on invitation at the meeting were Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang Vlado Blazevski and his embassy official.

Speeches were exchanged there.

Dailies Carry Articles on Romanian Holiday
SK0112102288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1016 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today carry articles on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the formation of the single national state in Romania.

Noting that the formation of the single national state in Romania was a great event which proved once again the truth of history that the desire and will of a people cannot be blocked by any force, the author of a NODONG SINMUN article says:

Today the Romanian people are pushing ahead with socialist construction, rallied closely around the party and the government.

Particularly, many signal achievements have been made so far since the 9th congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the successes achieved by the Romanian people in socialist economic construction.

The Korea-Romania friendship is an indestructable one which was forged and has been consolidated and developed through a historical period.

In particular, the historical meeting between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in Pyongyang in October last was a significant event which demonstrated once again the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

Romania is striving to guarantee peace and security in Europe and relax the international tension.

The Korean people wish the fraternal Romanian people greater success in their endeavours to implement the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and lift their country to a new stage of development.

The author of a MINJU CHOSON article notes that the Korean people will in the future, too, fight always hand in hand with the fraternal Romanian people in carrying out the common cause against imperialism and war and for socialism and communism.

Meeting Marks Anniversary of PDRY Independence
SK3011043088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0423 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)—A meeting marking the 21st anniversary of the independence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen took place in Pyongyang on November 29.

It was attended by Kim Tok-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and vice-chairman of the Korea-Democratic Yemen Friendship Association, personages concerned and working people in the city.

A speech was made at the meeting.

It adopted a congratulatory letter to Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Meetings Mark Anniversary of Cuban Army Day

Mangyondae School Meeting
SK3011043688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0427 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)—A meeting was held at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School on November 29 on the 32nd anniversary of the day of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba.

Invited to the meeting attended by teachers and students of the school were Military Attache of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang Andres Morales Machado and his embassy officials.

Speeches were exchanged there.

Army Unit Meeting

SK0112043088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0429 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—A soldiers' meeting was held on November 30 at a unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade O Ki-su belongs to mark the 32nd anniversary of the day of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba.

Present on invitation at the meeting attended by soldiers of the unit there were Military Attache of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang Andres Morales Machado and his embassy officials.

Speeches were exchanged there.

Meeting Marks Anniversary of Benin Party Founding

SK0112042488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0418 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—A meeting marking the 13th anniversaries of the founding of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and the National Day of the People's Republic of Benin was held in Pyongyang on November 30.

The meeting was attended by Pak Su-tong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea and chairman of the Korea-Benin Friendship Association, other personages concerned and working people in the city.

A speech was made there.

It adopted a congratulatory message to Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, and president of the People's Republic of Benin.

Central African Republic Anniversary Observed

SK0112103288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1021 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—Papers here today observe the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the Central African Republic.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the proclamation of the Republic was an epochal event in the struggle of the Central African People for national independence and freedom.

It goes on:

Over the past 30 years following the proclamation of the Republic, its people have advanced along the road of building a new society, overcoming obstacles and difficulties.

The Central African people are striving for the political and economic stability of the country and national prosperity under the leadership of President Andre Kolingba. The government of Central Africa is making efforts to strengthen and develop unity and cooperation with the new-emerging countries, pursuing the non-aligned policy. The friendly relations between Korea and Central Africa are developing favourably, though they are far away from each other geographically. The two times of Korean visit of President Andre Kolingba marked milestones in strengthening and developing to a new, higher stage the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says:

The Korean people will make every effort in the future, too, to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the people of Central Africa in many fields on the basis of the ideas of independence, friendship and peace.

Zimbabwean President Supports Perce Proposals

SK2711081588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0803 GMT 27 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA)—Zimbabwean President Robert G. Mugabe said that he fully supported the proposals advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the reunification of the country and would actively struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

He said this when he met on November 23 with a Korean party and government delegation headed by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president.

He said the DPRK plays a great role in the strengthening and development of the Nonaligned Movement.

Zambian President Supports Reunification

SK0112051088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0505 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda said that Korea's reunification should be realised by the Korean people themselves without outside interference in accordance with the policy put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

When he met a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on November 27, he expressed boundless reverence for His Excellency President Kim Il-song, saying that the Zambian people highly respect him as the greatest man.

Support Expressed for Peace Proposals

Chongnyon Shows Support

SK2511151288 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1501 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo November 23 (KNS-KCNA)—The four principles for the guarantee of peace and comprehensive peace overture advanced by the DPRK are evoking widespread repercussions upon Korean residents in Japan.

Ha Sang-tok, chairman of the Sumiyoshi, Osaka, branch of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), said: I fully support the four principles for the guarantee of peace and comprehensive peace overture, considering them to be a peace initiative which correctly reflects the demands of the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula, the unanimous will of the Koreans at home and abroad and their desire for reunification.

Yi Sang-kil, director of the organizational department of the Hida Branch of Chongnyon, had this to say:

The four principles for guaranteeing peace and the package peace proposals are a peace programme of signal importance in guaranteeing peace of the country and opening a broad road to peaceful reunification. They represent the sincere stand and efforts of the DPRK and its noble patriotic intention to ensure peace on the Korean peninsula and to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under any circumstances.

Yi Sang-yong, chairman of the Shonan Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Kanagawa Prefecture, said:

The comprehensive peace proposals put forward by the DPRK is most realistic and justifiable in contents. Therefore, the splittists and any party concerned for the Korean question cannot evade these peace proposals. If they refuse or shun them, they will self-expose to the world that they do not want peace of Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Angola Solidarity Message

SK2611101188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1008 GMT 26 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 26 (KCNA)—A solidarity message supporting the DPRK's four principles for a guarantee of peace and a package of peace initiatives came to the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK from the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola.

The message says the new peace proposals for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification clearly show that the Workers' Party of Korea and DPRK Government are making great efforts to ensure peace and security in the

world, eliminate armed conflicts and ease tensions. The government of the People's Republic of Angola supports the stand of the DPRK Government, it stresses.

China Friendship Group Message

SK2711083188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0814 GMT 27 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA)—The Sino-Korean Friendship Association in its solidarity message addressed to the Central Committee of its Korean counterpart said that the four principles of the guarantee of peace for the relaxation of the situation and peace on the Korean peninsula and comprehensive peace proposals which were recently advanced by the DPRK fully represent the noble desire of the Korean people for the reunification of the country and the unity of the nation.

Stressing that the Sino-Korean Friendship Association resolutely supported the proposals, the message expressed the belief that the Korean people will certainly emerge victorious in the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Tanzanian Leader Supports Proposal

SK2811101288 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1006 GMT 28 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)—Adam Sapi Mkwawa, speaker of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania, in his statement issued to the press on November 22 said that four principles for a guarantee of peace on the Korean peninsula and all-inclusive peace overture reflect a patriotic and peace-loving stand to solve the question of reunification independently and peacefully.

We express full support to the consistent efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and solve the question of national reunification in an independent and peaceful way, he stressed, and went on:

Under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, proposal for tripartite talks and many other constructive initiatives and proposals for the peaceful solution of the Korean question in the past. The Korean question should be solved through talks between the parties who are responsible for the aggravation of tension on the Korean peninsula, as proposed by the DPRK Government.

Foreign Figures Express Solidarity

SK2911042688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0421 GMT 29 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)—Many countries have voiced support to the four principles for the guarantee of peace and package peace overture advanced

at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The secretary general of the Ministry of Secondary and Basic Education of Madagascar said in his statement issued on November 21 that this package overture is a realistic peace programme which contains all ways for easing the acute political and military confrontation between the North and the South of Korea and reliably guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa noted in his talk on November 21 that the new package of peace proposals would contribute to easing tension and realising peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification and turning it into a nuclear-free zone.

The chairman of the Scientific and Technical Association of Tanzania said in his talk on November 17 that the four principles for the guarantee of peace and package peace overture are an epochal one to open a new phase of peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula where tension has been on the increase due to protracted division. The Committee of Students of Africa, Middle East and Latin America studying in Switzerland for Korea's reunification in its statement on November 18 urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to respond to these proposals without delay, saying the approach to them would be a touchstone distinguishing between the stands for "two Koreas" and one Korea and for war and peace.

Others Abroad Show Support

SK2911222988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
2221 GMT 29 Nov 88

[Text] *Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)*—Foreign political and public circles recently issued statements in support of the four principles for the guarantee of peace and the package peace overture put forward at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The National Council of the Communist Party of India stressed in its statement that the four principles for the guarantee of peace is not only a foundation for talks among the parties concerned but also a reflection of the earnest efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by President Kim Il-song for the reunification of a peaceful and nuclear-free Korea. The statement declared that the National Council of the Communist Party of India would rouse the public opinion of India for the implementation of these principles which are favourable for peace in Asia and the world.

The all India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification said in their joint statement that the four principles for the guarantee of peace are another milestone set up by the DPRK and a very important initiative taken by it for peace. The statement noted that the South Korean authorities and their master, the U.S. imperialists, should accept unconditionally these proposals put forward by the DPRK to create favourable conditions for national reunification, remove the acute military confrontation and create an atmosphere for talks.

The Malagasy institute for the study of church-based idea on literature and art said in its statement that the four principles for the guarantee of peace and package peace overture put forward by the joint meeting are reasonable and realistic peace propositions to dispel the clouds of nuclear war hanging over the Korean peninsula, guarantee peace and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Regarding the proposals for phased withdrawal of U.S. forces and their nuclear weapons and stage-by-stage arms reduction in the North and the South as realistic, practical and reasonable ones, the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association and the Nepalese Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea stressed in their joint statement that the U.S. and the South Korean authorities must not fail to accept them, if they are truly interested in peace and peaceful reunification.

Foreign Letters Support Proposals

SK3011042088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0416 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] *Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)*—The great leader President Kim Il-song received letters of solidarity from Jean Suret-Canale, chairman-delegate of the France-Korea Friendship Association, and Tchaticpi Ouro-Bangna, chairman of the Togo-Korea Friendship Association, in support of the four principles for a guarantee of peace and package peace overture put forward by the DPRK.

In the letter the chairman-delegate of the France-Korea Friendship Association said that the realistic proposal is one acceptable to anyone.

The letter stressed that to hold talks to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, make foreign troops and weapons withdraw and realise the phased reduction of armed forces will help create a condition for realising the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo on the basis of respecting the existence of the two systems in the North and the South, in which who will conquer whom or who will be conquered will never happen.

All the attempts to sidetrack the basic matters, considering them to be secondary and partial issues, are no more than a smokescreen to seek division and military confrontation and legitimize "two Koreas".

In the letter the chairman of the Togo-Korea Friendship Association expressed firm support to a new peace overture of the DPRK and warmly hoped that this proposal would bear fine fruit.

AAPSO Congress Adopts Resolution
SK3011101688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1008 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)—The 7th congress of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation [AAPSO] which was held in New Delhi over November 24-28 adopted a resolution on the situation of the Korean peninsula.

The resolution notes that the normalisation of the situation on the Korean peninsula is a guarantee for ensuring peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region.

It says:

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation fully supports the four principles for a guarantee of peace and comprehensive peace proposal whose content is desire for reunification, withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea, disarmament in the North and the South and dialogue between the parties responsible for the aggravation of tension and peace proposals of the DPRK including proposals for the founding of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the realisation of the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The 7th congress of the AAPSO appealed to the entire people of Asia and Africa and the world peaceloving forces to express solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the peace in the country and its independent and peaceful reunification, the resolution said. It denounced the scheme of those who seek to perpetuate the division of Korea by creating "two Koreas".

Public Circles on Peace Plans
SK3011152788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1505 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)—Public circles of many countries of the world expressed full support and firm solidarity for the four principles for a guarantee of peace and the new package of peace initiatives put forward by the recent joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Setubal City, Portugal, Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in its statement expressed full solidarity for the DPRK's peace proposal, saying that it is a most reasonable and realistic one for terminating the acute political and military confrontation and guaranteeing peace.

Korea should be reunified independently and peacefully at an early date in accordance with the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song, stressed the statement.

The Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in its statement expressed the belief in the peaceloving purpose of the new proposal and manifested solidarity with the entire Korean people. This proposal should be accepted by all those concerned as a basis of the peaceful solution of the Korean question, the statement stressed.

The Nigeria-Korea Friendship Association in its statement stressed that the United States and the South Korean authorities should accept unconditionally the DPRK's recent new peace proposal.

The Nigeria-Korea Friendship Association called upon governments, parliaments, political parties, public organizations and democratic organizations of all countries and the peaceloving people throughout the world to express full support to and solidarity with the DPRK's new peace proposal.

The African Regional Committee of Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People in an appeal called upon all national committees and international organizations to express support to and solidarity with the DPRK's proposal, saying it was a most reasonable one to defuse the tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula.

The appeal held that the United States and South Korean authorities accede to this proposal as early as possible.

Conference in Mongolia Notes Plan
SK0112101988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1010 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—A round table conference supporting the package peace overture put forward by the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on November 23 at the Mongolian national centre of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace under the cosponsorship of the conference and the Mongolian Buddhist Association.

Speaking at the conference, the general secretary of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace expressed support to the new comprehensive peace overture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He stressed that the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace and the Mongolian Buddhist Association have positively supported the Korean people's struggle for peace on the Korean peninsula and national reunification and firmly support the new overture this time.

In his speech the chief of the educational affairs department of the Mongolian Buddhist Academy said that the Mongolian Buddhists would widely organize solidarity functions supporting the just cause of the struggle of the Korean people in the future, too, saying that they have invariably supported the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

He supported the important and affirmative peace overture set forth by the joint meeting and hoped that it would be carried into practice at an early date.

The vice-chairman of the Mongolian Buddhist Association stressed that as peace and security on the Korean peninsula were closely linked with world peace and security, a new comprehensive peace overture should be realised at an early date.

An editor of the magazine "BUDDHISTS FOR PEACE" said that there was no ground for the United States and South Korean authorities to refuse to accept the peace proposal advanced by the joint meeting, noting that it has a specific feasibility.

Preparations for Pyongyang Youth Festival Noted

Namibia Committee Formed

SK2511041688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0409 GMT 25 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA)—The Namibian national preparatory committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was formed on November 5, according to a report.

Sam Nujoma, president of the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], was elected honorary chairman of the committee.

The youth league of the SWAPO released a statement in this connection, calling upon all the Namibian youth and students at home and abroad to take an active part in the preparations for the festival under its slogan "for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship!"

Madagascar Discusses Plans

SK2611100988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1006 GMT 26 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 26 (KCNA)—A meeting of the Malagasy national preparatory committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was held in Antananarivo on November 19.

It discussed a problem concerning preparations for the festival.

At the end of the meeting, the attendants wrote down their names in the signature paper for the international signature campaign for peace and reunification of Korea.

Preparatory Group Meets

SK2911051488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0504 GMT 29 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)—The third meeting of the international preparatory committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was held in Berlin over November 23-27.

The meeting was attended by over 400 delegates of 105 countries, 138 national preparatory committees and national organisations, 39 international and regional youth and student organisations and many observers.

It heard a report of the temporary working group on the proposal of a draft programme for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and a report of the treasurer of the solidarity fund of the festival.

Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and chairman of the Korean preparatory committee, made a speech and then delegates of various national preparatory committees of the festival and delegates of the international and regional organisations took the floor.

The speakers referred to the significance of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students which will be held for the first time on the Asian Continent by inheriting the noble idea and tradition of the festival movement and called upon the youth and students of the five continents of the world to take an active part in the Pyongyang festival to be held under the slogan "for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship!" irrespective of the difference in the idea, political view and religious belief.

Noting that preparations for the festival are being dynamically accelerated in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the host country of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, they extended warm salute and thanks to the entire Korean youth and students who turned out in the preparations for the festival.

They touched upon the brisk international preparatory work for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students including the organisation of the national preparatory committees for the festival in more than 80 countries and laid emphasis on the significance of the international solidarity movement and aid in the preparations for the festival.

The meeting discussed the problem of the festival programme, the issue of forming a permanent committee of the international preparatory committee for the festival and definition of its character and function and question of the venue of the fourth meeting of the international preparatory committee and its period.

A final communique of the international preparatory committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was adopted at the closing meeting.

The closing meeting decided to have the fourth meeting of the international preparatory committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students from March 30 to April 3, 1989, in Pyongyang.

The closing meeting was followed by the meeting of the permanent committee of the international preparatory committee for the festival.

Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK and chairman of the Korean preparatory committee of the festival, and Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Free German Youth who is chairman of the GDR national preparatory committee of the festival, jointly called a press conference on the successful holding of the meeting.

Foreign Press Reports

SK3011153088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1512 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)—Foreign press carried articles on the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO said that, with the approach of the opening day of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK where the torch of the festival will be kindled, is seething with preparations for it.

What is important in the preparations to significantly meet the festival as a great political event is to organize functions to suit the characteristics of the festival so as to educate the youth in the idea of the festival, added the paper.

The GDR paper JUNGE WELT noted in a commentary that the world festival of youth and students will be held in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, and it will be the

first of its kind in Asia. Preparations for the festival, the greatest assembly of the world youth, are being stepped up worldwide, said the paper.

Under the title "Songs Are Good and Everything Is Going Well. Diversified Preparations for the Festival in the Capital of Korea" the paper carried a photo-illustrated travelogue on Korea by its reporter and printed the emblem of the festival.

The Mongolian paper ULAAN-OD printed a travelogue on Korea under the headline "In the City of Festival."

The paper introduced the work of the Korean preparatory committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. It stressed that many national delegates were deeply moved when they were acquainted with the preparations for the festival in Korea.

French Student Union Prepares

SK0112101488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1006 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—The 73rd congress of the National Union of Students of France expressed support to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students slated in Pyongyang.

In his report to the congress, the international secretary of the union said that the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students would be held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the summer of 1989 in the idea of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship. The festival will be an important occasion in strengthening solidarity among the world youth and students, he added.

The participants in the congress shouted the slogan "Anti-Imperialist Solidarity" and warmly welcomed the DPRK's hosting of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

A resolution was adopted there.

It said: With a hope to strengthen solidarity with the world youth and students, the National Union of Students of France begins preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, which will be a grand meeting for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship to be held in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK in the summer of 1989.

Kim Chong-il Work Published in Japan

SK0112100688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1001 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo November 29 (KNS-KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's work "On Establishing the Chuche Outlook on the Revolution" was brought out in booklet by the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

It came off the press on November 15.

Comprehensively expounded in the work published on October 10, 1987, are the essence of the chuche outlook on the revolution, the system of the chuche outlook on the revolution whose content is the outlooks on the leader, the organisation, the masses and the morality, law of its formation, consolidation and development and ways for acquiring them and making them to be a faith.

NODONG SINMUN on Strengthening of Revolution
SK0112111188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1036 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work "Let Us March Forward Dynamically Along the Road of Socialism and Communism Under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle" scientifically proved that the subject of the revolution is the key to victory in the revolution and construction and put forward the original idea that the strengthening of the subject of the revolution must begin with the consolidation of the party. In this connection, NODONG SINMUN today carries an article.

The author of the article says:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught:

"The strengthening of the subject of the revolution must begin with the consolidation of the party, the core and leading force of the subject."

The subject of the revolution is the integral whole of the leader, the party and the masses. So, in order to strengthen the subject of the revolution, the role of the party and the masses must be enhanced under the guidance of the leader. What is particularly important here is to strengthen the party.

The subject in making the popular masses revolutionary and winning them over is, to all intents and purposes, the working-class party. Only when the party is sound ideologically can the masses be sound in ideology and when the party suffers from ideological malady, the masses also suffer from ideological sickness. The masses, therefore, cannot be awakened and organized to be united around the party nor the revolutionary forces be firmly built without strengthening the party organizationally and ideologically and improving the method of the party work in conformity with the developing situation.

The party must be strengthened and the party work further developed in order to deepen the education of the people in the revolutionary idea of the working class in keeping with the growing material and cultural living standards and cultural and technical level of people with the promotion of the revolution and construction in the socialist society. Only then is it possible to prevent the

ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism and guide people to fight it out for the revolution with firm faith in socialism and communism.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work gave a clear exposition of the questions of principle in strengthening the party, the article notes, and goes on:

It is the natural demand of the working-class party to ensure the uniformity of ideology and leadership within the party. The party of the working class must have only one idea and the whole party act as one. A party which does not ensure the uniformity of the ideology and leadership cannot adhere to its revolutionary character nor maintain its leadership position nor discharge its leadership role properly in the subject of the revolution.

The leader is the personifier of the organisational will of the whole party and his idea is immediately the guiding idea of the party. The uniformity of the party's ideology and leadership is achieved only by the ideology and leadership of the leader. Therefore, the party must be strengthened and developed steadily with a tight hold on it as the basic line of the party building to establish the party's monolithic ideological system. When a party which thoroughly ensures the uniformity of the ideology and leadership is built, its militancy and leadership capacity can increase and the subject of the revolution be strengthened and its role enhanced steadily.

When the method of the party work improves and the party strengthens and develops in conformity with the changed reality, the broad masses of all strata can be revolutionized and won over and the revolution can be led to a new upswing.

South Korea

South Workers at U.S. Bases End Strike
SK0212003688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 2 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] Suwon, Kyonggi-do—Some 2,500 Korean civilian employees of the Seventh U.S. Air Force returned to work yesterday, ending a two-day strike.

Representatives of the Korean workers' union and American military authorities reached an agreement recalling workers laid off.

Under the agreement, 91 people will continue to work for the U.S. Air Force unit and 14 others will "resign" as they have reached the mandatory retirement age.

Opposition Parties Seek To Revise SOFA
SK0212004688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
2 Dec 88 pp 1, 2

[By staff reporter Yi Chang-sop: "SOFA Emerges as Major Cause of Anti-Americanism"]

[Text] The Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement [SOFA], a 21-year-old binational pact governing the legal status of American troops and their dependents here, has emerged as a significant cause of anti-Americanism among students and oppositionists with protesters demanding an immediate revision of what they call "unfair clauses."

Officials of U.S. Forces in Korea [USFK] and worried Korean Government officials assert that the 31-article agreement itself was modeled after the SOFA's applied to U.S. forces in NATO countries and Japan and therefore is fair enough.

Korean critics of the SOFA argue that it has been "comatose" for the past several years as far as criminal jurisdiction is concerned. The near absence of trials for USFK personnel in Korean courts is due largely to the inherent weakness of the SOFA itself rather than the negligence of Korean authorities, they claim.

Still, USFK says that Korea in fact exercises criminal jurisdiction over U.S. personnel on a slightly larger percentage of cases than West German authorities do for American personnel stationed there.

Arguments have been growing intense these days but efforts to grasp the core of the problem seem insufficient despite the importance of the issue which involves two traditional friends.

Opposition parties, out of obligation from their alliance with students and political dissidents, have started work on revising the SOFA. In the midst of the unprecedented and animated political scenes these days, the revision, however, is being promoted in a rash and emotional manner.

Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy formed a six-member subpanel this week and will soon issue recommendations to the Foreign Ministry. Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party has already drafted a position paper on what should be changed in the "out-dated agreement." The RDP sent its "wish list" to the Foreign Ministry.

The opposition has also studied, as an option, the adoption of a joint resolution in the Assembly urging the administration to expedite the revision of the SOFA, according to PPD Senior Vice President Mun Tong-hwan.

The so-called SOFA (Status of Forces Agreement), concluded 21 years ago, has been dubbed as "unfair, and disadvantageous to Korea" by many radical dissidents and student activists. Now a growing number of intellectuals are calling for revising the binational pact.

When a drunken U.S. serviceman assaulted a Korean and is turned over to U.S. authorities, and not to Korean police, local citizens on the scene become the most vociferous group shouting anti-Americanism, said one PPD lawmaker in charge of the revision.

"Our party has tentatively set four principles for revising and abolishing numerous discriminatory clauses in the agreement," he said. They are: —Full restoration of sovereignty and national pride,

—Establishment of an equal and fair relationship between Seoul and Washington,

—Full protection of the lives and property of Koreans.

—An end to the meddling in domestic political affairs by Americans.

Rep. Cho Sun-sung of the PPD said that his party's position on the SOFA revision basically is concerned with Korea's exclusive jurisdiction over criminal acts committed by U.S. servicemen and their dependents.

The strict control of exit and entry procedures of U.S. military personnel and their dependents, restriction on imports of duty-free goods and the levying of charges on U.S. bases in Korea are other matters of major concern.

Rep. Cho added that the PPD is not pushing for the revision of the SOFA in order to kick U.S. forces out of Korea. It is a move to ensure fairness in the SOFA on a par with the SOFA for U.S. forces in NATO countries, he said.

The U.S. Forces in Korea said the SOFA with Korea is 'basically' the same as those the U.S. has with Japan, the Philippines and all NATO countries. but the opposition countered that the SOFA with Korea is not up to the standards as the SOFA with Japan and all NATO nations in terms of fairness.

Washington pays fees for its use of bases in Japan and the Philippines but not in Korea, Cho of the PPD said.

On the other hand, the financial burden on Korea for the maintenance of U.S. bases in the country amounted to \$1.9 billion last year. This amount includes the value of rentals the U.S. forces are supposed to pay for the use of their bases.

Korea must exercise jurisdiction over crimes committed by off-duty U.S. servicemen and their dependents including various kinds of violence, he commented. In the past, Korean authorities have shunned trying and jailing the U.S. servicemen for minor offenses.

During 1975-1985, U.S. servicemen and their dependents here were involved in 15,000 crimes, out of which the Korean authorities handled just 90 cases, representing 0.6 percent.

Even in the Philippines, the local authorities handled more than 21.2 percent of all crimes perpetrated by U.S. servicemen. And the ratio is more than 32 percent in Great Britain and France.

USFK officials, however, say that the ROK-U.S. SOFA is fair enough because it recognizes Korea's primary right to exercise jurisdiction over all USFK personnel.

The ROK has full and exclusive jurisdiction over all USFK civilians, except during hostilities and martial law. Under the SOFA, U.S. military personnel are subject to prosecution by both ROK and USFK for crimes committed anywhere in the Republic, or off USFK installations, according to the SOFA.

Korea's primary jurisdiction over USFK personnel has the exception for cases involving offenses by SOFA personnel against U.S. forces property or personnel and offenses committed in the performance of official duty.

USFK officials say that the SOFA is based on the concept that maintaining order and discipline over a visiting armed force is the primary responsibility of the armed forces.

But the opposition charges that there are too many exceptions in the seemingly "fair clauses" in the SOFA. For example, there is an "agreed minute to the SOFA," which restricts Korea's exercise of criminal jurisdiction only to cases of "particular importance to Korea."

Cho of the PPD said the restrictive clauses spoils the basic spirit of the main SOFA code. He added that the "particular importance" clause must be removed if the SOFA with Korea is to be fair in comparison with the SOFA in other countries.

The Korean authorities have applied "particular importance" to only such offenses as murder, robbery, rape, hit-and-run driving and other major violations of Korea's drug and customs laws. The opposition said Korea should exercise jurisdictional control over any crimes except for offenses which occurs in the course of performing official duties.

USFK officials explain that the agreement for Korea to waive its jurisdiction for minor offenses was necessary because the visiting forces include front-line troops in a potential combat area. In this regard, the provisions of the ROK-U.S. SOFA are substantially the same as those included in the SOFA covering U.S. forces stationed in West Germany, they say.

When labor disputes take place between Korean employees and the U.S. forces, the matter is subject to a three-stage compulsory arbitration but many workers at U.S. bases claim that the practice is just perfunctory and does not guarantee their labor rights.

The U.S. Army explained that the SOFA procedures have been instrumental in guaranteeing a decent living for many thousands of Korean employees, providing them with broad range of rights to engage in collective labor action "than Korean law allows to civilian employees of ROK Armed Forces."

Another bone of contention is related to the customs duty. "Korea does not levy any customs duty on even luxurious golf sets U.S. servicemen and their dependents bring into Korea. But this practice must be abolished as it causes disruption in our economy," he noted. "We must check smugglers," said RDP's chief policy maker Hwang Pyong-tae.

A SOFA clause that gives tax exemption on land, buildings and other facilities U.S. soldiers use, should be revised in such a way as to give equal treatment to U.S. soldiers and Korean people, he intoned.

The SOFA provides that USFK's required facilities and areas will be obtained 'without cost' to the United States and that the United States will return to the ROK all facilities and areas no longer needed. Under this policy, USFK has released 81.5 percent of the land it had in 1969—from 348,398 acres in 1969 to 64,665 acres through October 1988.

He pointed out that Korea "must cooperate with U.S. requests for the use of any land and buildings for military purposes" under the SOFA. This must be changed, Mr. Hwang said.

The final RDP demand in the revision of the agreement is changing AFKN (American Forces Korean Network) from the current VHF system to UHF or cable network.

The opposition said the appendix, or memorandum to the current SOFA just be scrapped as it is abused as exceptions to all agreements between Seoul and Washington.

Hwang said the SOFA code must be changed to shed the impression that Korea was pressured into giving too many favors to the United States, thereby removing one source of anti-Americanism here.

The opposition also charges that Korea gives excessive favors to U.S. military personnel in electricity charges, gasoline prices and customs procedures.

The opposition argued that the SOFA is one of the key elements that sometimes stir up "nationalism" in Korea. There are other examples that occasionally touch off anti-Americanism.

Among them are, according to the oppositionists, the operational control of part of the Korean Army by the U.S. commander, U.S. pressure on Seoul for opening its market wider, and its dubious role in the 1980 Kwangju massacre. "We the opposition will take these issues on a step by step basis to eliminate sources of anti-Americanism and consolidate the friendship between the two countries," said a member of the task force.

In 1985 when Korea wanted to renegotiate a revision of the SOFA, it was turned down by Washington. But U.S. and Korean negotiators will soon meet to tackle the SOFA issue. Naturally, Washington wants to keep intact as many parts of the agreement as possible from the point of protecting its own interest.

But this time the two sides have enough reason to pay attention to the view of the opposition as it commands a majority in the National Assembly. Whatever tentative revision the two administrations hammer out may not be ratified by the Assembly, if it is viewed as unfair, opposition members warned.

'Large-scale' South Cabinet Reshuffle Expected
SK0212120288 Seoul YONHAP in English
1157 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u is expected to announce on Monday a large-scale cabinet reshuffle which may include the replacement of prime minister, sources close to senior leaders of the ruling camp said Friday.

A reliable source disclosed that No will complete the selection of the persons to fill the cabinet seats Saturday and sound out their intentions the following day.

The source also said the chief executive will announce similar drastic reshuffle of the government party's key posts presumably on Tuesday.

Newspaper reports, however, remained conflicting with each other in predicting whether incumbent Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae would retain his seat at the cabinet. Some said the former president of the Seoul National University will survive the shakeup while others observed that former National Unification Board Minister Yi Yong-hui is favored for the post of the prime minister.

Some sources pointed out that No may seek to appoint Yi Yong-hui prime minister with a view to making the best use of his expertise in inter-Korea affairs in seeking talks with North Korea.

South Korea, USSR To Set Up Trade Offices
OW0212115488 Tokyo KYODO in English
1108 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 KYODO—South Korea and the Soviet Union have agreed to establish trade offices in Moscow and Seoul as early as the first half of next year, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) said Friday.

KOTRA said it received a report on the agreement from its president, Yi Hsuan-chi [name as received], who is now visiting the Soviet Union.

'Working Agreement' Signed on Trade
SK0212135888 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1200 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] A working agreement on trade relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union, the major content of which includes the establishment of trade offices in Seoul and Moscow as early as the first half of next year, was concluded today in Moscow. The working agreement was signed by the president of the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation, who is now visiting Moscow, and the chairman of the USSR All-Union Chamber of Commerce. Station reporter Yi Kwang-chol reports on this:

[Begin Yi Kwang-chol recording] The working agreement concluded between the ROK and the Soviet Union, which was signed by Yi Song-ki, president of the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation, who is now in the Soviet Union, and (Malagivich), chairman of the USSR All-Union Chamber of Commerce, includes the establishment of trade offices in Seoul and Moscow as early as the first half of next year.

The working agreement has adopted as a model the working agreements signed with Hungary and other East European countries when we established trade offices in these countries. The working agreement includes the exchanges of businessmen and business information, joint-venture projects, a joint advance toward third countries, the exchange of and participation in trade exhibitions, and the convocation of annual trade meeting.

The Soviet Union sent (Golanov), vice chairman of the USSR All-Union Chamber of Commerce to South Korea last October to have working-level discussions with our side on the establishment of its trade office in Seoul.

With the agreement of establishing trade offices with the Soviet Union, following Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Bulgaria, our country has come to further consolidate our bridgehead for advancement toward the communist bloc. [end recording]

Daily Views Case of KAL Terrorist Kim Hyon-hui
SK2611032888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
26 Nov 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Trial of NK Agent:"]

[Text] The government at last is taking legal action against Ms. Kim Hyon-hui for her role in the midair bombing of a Korean Air plane in November last year. It is a matter of public concern what judiciary steps will be taken against the North Korean agent who is responsible for the death of 115 crewmen and passengers.

Before discussing the legal problems of the atrocious terrorist act, the first question that needs to be asked is why the law-enforcement authorities have delayed bringing the case before a court of law for almost one year. The answer of responsible officials is that the government planned to deal with the case in July but postponed it not to provoke the Pyongyang government particularly in consideration of the Seoul Olympic Games following in the fall.

The government measure does appear to be appropriate seeing that President No Tae-u's July 7 declaration for the improvement of relations with Pyongyang was an important part of its Northern Strategy. As a result, the Olympics were held in a peaceful atmosphere.

However, there is little reason for the government to defer the disposition of the case any further, especially in the face of public criticism and protests. Notably, family members and relatives of the victims in the KAL flight explosion have staged demonstrations against the government's delay of legal action against the woman operative from North Korea.

The government authorities now appear to be feeling the need to wrap up the "Mayumi" case before the end of the year perhaps also in view of the Montreal Convention calling for court trials of persons involved in aircraft hijacking and bombing.

The prosecutors who will tackle the case are expected to review the voluminous set of documents compiled by the Agency for National Security Planning which initially investigated her after her arrival in Seoul last December. Afterwards, as we recall, she confessed to her role in the KAL bombing as accomplice of another North Korean agent who committed suicide at Bahrain Airport.

The second question is what kind of legal action should be taken against the woman terrorist. Prosecutors seemed to be considering four options—indictment with physical detention, indictment without detention, suspension of indictment and shelving of indictment. Most probably, Ms. Kim will stay on at her present domicile at the Agency without being sent to jail, whatever happens at the courts.

As for the pertinent law provisions, she is accused of breaking the National Security Law, the Aviation Law and the Criminal Code. According to these laws, she may be sentenced to the death penalty. But they stipulate she be prosecuted after being put into physical detention.

On the other hand, the government has to deal with the case from the viewpoint of the national interest, in addition to following legal provisions. Firstly, she is the only witness of the truth about the terrorist bombing of the ill-fated KAL plane. Secondly, she will be useful for anti-Communist education because of her exposure to the abominable North Korean schemes. Thirdly, the

saving of her life will show the government's accommodation policy carried out towards communist agents if they surrender themselves and confess to their crimes.

We know that some North Korean infiltrators have been caught in their destructive activities but pardoned because of their cooperation with the authorities in anti-communist publicity campaigns or anti-espionage operations. Notable among them is Kim Sin-cho, only survivor of the suicide commando squad sent by Pyongyang to attack the presidential mansion in 1968.

Besides, Ms. Kim was compelled to undertake the aircraft bombing on the orders of the North Korean authorities and she confessed to her guilt showing repentance. Nevertheless, the problem is how to assuage public sentiment and soothe the families of the victims.

The law authorities, under the circumstances, are requested to bring to bear the shrewdest applications of existing law provisions to save her life in a manner that relieves public resentment against her.

Prosecution To Indict Agent

SK0212062488 Seoul YONHAP in English
0603 GMT 2 Dec 88

[By Kim Chang-hoe]

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP)—It was a year and three days after she and another trained terrorist blew up a South Korean airliner in midair over the Andaman Sea off Burma, killing all 115 people aboard.

A sedan carrying the 1.62-meter, 54-kilogram frame of Kim Hyon-hui pulled up before the downtown Seoul Prosecutor's Office Friday amid unusually tight security that even surprised uninformed staff members.

The 26-year-old single woman was led to the fifth floor office of Prosecutor Yi Sang-hyong, where five to six heavily armed plainclothes police stood guard, for the first step in her long-awaited indictment.

Kim has been under the "protection" of the Agency for National Security Planning (formerly known as the KCIA [Korean Central Intelligence Agency]) since she was flown here in mid-December last year from Bahrain where she was caught.

Yi, who has to read more than 5,000 pages of investigation records submitted to him a week ago on the midair sabotage, is likely to call in Kim two or three more times for interrogation before taking legal action expected next week.

The government has been reluctant to prosecute Kim, who confessed and apologized for her crimes, for she is "living proof" of the North Korean communist regime's brutal nature.

An investigator, speaking on condition of anonymity, has said, "What most troubles North Korea's Kim Il-song is the survival of Kim Hyon-hui."

However, faced with domestic opposition as well as international attention regarding its treatment of a confessed terrorist responsible for the deaths of 115 people, prosecution authorities have reportedly decided to indict her without detention and grant her amnesty after a court ruling.

Bereaved family members of the victims have lodged strong protests against the government's attitude on the case.

Kim told investigators as well as a January press conference that she and a male companion planted bombs on the ill-fated Korean Air jumbo jet acting on the orders of Kim Chong-il, heir-apparent to aging North Korean leader Kim Il-song, to frighten the world from taking part in the Seoul Olympics.

Kim and her 70-year-old male companion, a veteran North Korean agent identified as Kim Sung-il, swallowed poison when they were stopped by airport authorities in Bahrain for questioning on their false Japanese passports. The man died from the poison, but Kim survived.

Kim had said she and her male companion disguised as father and daughter flew from Baghdad to Abu Dhabi on board the KAL jet, Flight 858, to plant the bombs. Nine hours after the two deplaned in Abu Dhabi, the Seoul-bound KAL jet exploded in midair over the Andaman Sea off Burma.

Kim was extradited to Seoul for investigation in mid-December last year. Friday marked the first time in more than 10 months since her press conference in January that she has been seen in public.

On Friday morning she was driven to the Prosecutor's Office. No parking was allowed for visitors in the office compound and even staff members had to show their identification cards three times to police guards before entering the office building.

Police closed the nearby taxi and bus stops, braving bitter complaints from citizens in a hurry on their way to work, and occupied rooftops of nearby high-rise buildings to prevent possible attempts by snipers to shoot Kim.

In addition, police equipped with explosives detectors searched bathrooms as well as the visitors' lounge in the building. The Prosecutor's Office has also had three metal detectors set up at the entrances of the office building for a week.

Meanwhile, investigators at the Agency for National Security Planning who have "protected" Kim since her arrest in Bahrain last year said Kim's attitude toward South Korea has changed greatly.

Kim, who had reportedly said she would rather die than go to South Korea when she was handed over to South Korean investigators in Bahrain, is now a fan of South Korean television dramas—particularly those depicting episodes of an old dynasty and rural life in South Korea.

Kim now stays with female investigators, whom she is said to even consult with regarding "a woman's problems," at a "safe house" provided by the agency. She is taken downtown three to four times a week for training necessary for her to become accustomed to life in South Korea.

An investigator close to Kim said she had commented on the presidential election campaigns last year, which she saw on television, as something "unimaginable in North Korea."

"She had expressed her hope to go to the opening ceremony of the Seoul Olympics, but we declined for security reasons. She watched all the opening ceremony scenes on TV and seemed to be surprised at South Korea's potential," the investigator said.

Another investigator said Kim has been a quick learner during her stay in Seoul. She speaks fluent Japanese and has no problem in reading and writing Chinese, the investigator added.

Kim, who acted in two movies when she was a primary school student, has been identified as a middle school girl who presented a bouquet of flowers to a South Korean chief delegate who visited Pyongyang in 1972 for a meeting of the now-defunct South-North Coordination Committee.

She was recruited as an agent by the North Korean Workers' (communist) Party in 1980 when she was a college sophomore majoring in the Japanese language. Her father is a North Korean diplomat.

"It is unprecedented in intelligence history that an agent has gone through training for almost eight years like Kim for blowing up an airplane," the investigator said. "The soles of her feet were thickened as hard as those of bears."

Last February when she heard from investigators about campus wall posters and leaflets carrying the North Korean claim that the South Korean Government had fabricated the whole story of the KAL tragedy, Kim was quoted by an investigator as having said, "There will be no other way than to bring them to me and let me confirm the truth for them."

Questioned by NSP

SK0212130088 Seoul YONHAP in English
1244 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP)—The self-confessed North Korean female saboteur, Kim Hyon-hui, told the prosecution interrogators Friday that she blew up the ill-fated Korean Air (KAL) jumbo a year ago on orders of Kim Chong-il, heir-apparent to the North Korean leader Kim Il-song, who she said wished to disrupt the Seoul Olympic games.

Kim, who has been under the custody of the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP], the main South Korean intelligence organization, since she was extradited from Bahrain to Seoul last December, also told in the first interrogation by the prosecution that the terrible air blast was aimed at causing social turbulence in South Korea.

Kim repeated her earlier confession at the intelligence organization that she planted a bomb on the Korean Air Flight 858 on Nov. 29, 1987, which disappeared in midair over the Andaman Sea off Burma, killing all 115 people aboard.

"I planted the bomb after getting aboard the plane in Baghdad. I had left Pyongyang's Airport on Nov. 12, along with a male companion and reached Baghdad via Moscow, Budapest, Vienna and Belgrade," said the healthy-looking lady at the prosecution.

"I had most adored the great leader Kim Il-song and his son Kim Chong-il before I was arrested. Now, I came to hate them most", said Kim, showing apparent signs of repentance.

"A senior official at North Korea's Worker's Party showed me a letter signed by Kim Chong-il ordering her and her male companion to blow up the Korean airliner," Kim stated at the interrogation.

The prosecution will summon Kim three or four times more before deciding whether to indict her, a prosecutor said.

The decision will be made within this year, the spokesman added. The government has been reluctant to prosecute Kim in appreciation of her repentance over her alleged wrongdoing and cooperation in the investigation into the sabotage. She has been regarded by the government officials as the "living proof" of the North Korean communist regime's alleged "atrocities."

However, bereaved family members of the victims have filed strong protests against the government's lukewarm attitude toward legal action against Kim.

Kim, wearing shoulder-length hair, underwent interrogation for about nine hours at the office of a senior prosecutor and returned to a safe house, where he has stayed under the protection of the Agency for National Security Planning since she was flown here last December.

The female agent and her male companion, who was later identified South Korean investigators as 70-year-old Kim Sung-il, a veteran North Korean agent, planted bombs on the ill-fated KAL jetliner soon after the plane left Baghdad.

The two North Koreans, who styled as father and daughter, swallowed poison in an effort to commit suicide when they were stopped by airport authorities in Bahrain for their false Japanese passports. The man died of the poison on the spot, but Kim survived.

Business Companies Seek To Import Coal From North
SK2311012688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] Samsung, Ssangyong and Hyosung have requested the Trade-Industry Ministry to allow them to import coal directly from the North, it was learned yesterday. The three are among the nation's seven general trading companies.

Ministry sources said the three companies conveyed their intentions to Pyongyang through their branch offices established in third countries including Japan.

As the North showed positive reaction to their proposal, the sources said, the three submitted papers to the ministry requesting licenses for the import of coal from North Korea with which Seoul has diplomatic relations. [as published]

North Korean coal which the three trading companies are seeking to import is better than Chinese and Australian coal in terms of heating capacity.

At present, they bring in coal from North Korea through third parties such as Japanese trading companies.

If direct coal import is realized, it is generally expected that they would bring in coal from such North Korean port cities as Wonsan and Chongjin.

Meanwhile, other general trading companies are reportedly trying to directly import lumber, ore and agricultural and fisheries products in addition to coal from the North in preparation for the expansion of trade with North Korea in the near future.

In particular, Hyundai plans to import ginseng produced in Kaesong and Chongjin and other products for an exhibition of North Korean products at the Hyundai Department Store slated for the middle of next month.

It was reported that some 1.26 million tons of coal worth about \$80 million was imported from North Korea through Japan and other third countries between 1979 and 1983.

New NSP, DSC Operating Plan Drafted
SK3011004588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] Under mounting public pressure to ensure the political neutrality of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), the government has drafted a new organizational and operational rule for the intelligence apparatus prohibiting it from conducting political surveillance and manipulations.

The intelligence organization will also be deprived of its investigative function for "political offenses," in order to prevent human rights abuses, according to a reform draft drawn by the Administration Reform Commission apparently under a directive from top government authorities.

The NSP has often interrogated journalists, politicians and dissidents without following proper legal procedures and conducted clandestine surveillance of important public figures.

Meanwhile, the Defense Security Command [DSC] will be forbidden to conduct intelligence activities in the civilian sector, save for military-related affairs.

The draft on reforming the NSP and the DSC was endorsed at a meeting of the commission, chaired by a former Prime Minister, Sin Hyon-hwak, yesterday and will be shortly sent to President No Tae-u, an announcement said yesterday.

The administration is expected to prepare amendment bills to the Government Organization Law and the NSP Law and submit them to the National Assembly for deliberation before the regular House session ends on Dec. 18.

Explaining the draft, chairman Sin said, "This far, the NSP has abused its intelligence and investigation rights resulting in numerous cases of human right encroachment and has come under public criticism for its intervention in politics."

He went on, "Our commission drew up this reform plan gathering opinions from all walks of life to work out an institutional device which complies with the current process of democratization."

Sin said that the NSP will also be barred from conducting surveillance over bureaucratic, social and cultural circles.

If the revision bill is passed by the Assembly, the NSP will engage in collection and analysis of overseas information plus "pure" counter-espionage activities. It will also investigate crimes stipulated by the National Security Law.

In addition, the name of the NSP will be changed to the Agency for Security Planning removing the word "National" and make public its organization on the department level. So far, only the NSP director, deputy directors and assistant director for planning and management have been bared to the public.

The intelligence organization will have branch operations only in special cities and provincial capitals and its budget will be subject to deliberation by the National Assembly though its results may not be made public.

At present, only the total amount of the NSP budget is checked by the House and detailed expenditures are free of parliamentary scrutiny.

The NSP has to be audited and inspected by the Board of Audit and Inspection [BAI] although its outcome should not be made public, according to the draft.

The reform commission suggested that the NSP specify and minimize the items of confidential matters on which it can reject to testify for the parliament investigation and the BAI's inspection.

The "Consultative Council for Information Coordination" made up of the heads of the Foreign, Home, Justice, Defense Ministries and other key government agencies will be abolished, according to the commission's plan.

In order to prevent the recurrence of human right abuses committed in the past, the reform draft proposed that the NSP observe thoroughly the legal procedures in arresting and interrogating suspects.

The commission suggested that the NSP be under the direct control of the president temporarily but, in the long run, it should belong to the National Security Council.

To pursue an open administration, confidential documents of government authorities have to be reduced to the minimum extent and the responsibility for the security of documents should rest with government offices which produced them, according to the draft.

Meanwhile, NSP officials revealed that the NSP will forbid all its officials from engaging in political activities. So far, political activities were prohibited by law for the NSP director, deputy directors and assistant director for planning and management.

Speculations Abound on DJP, Cabinet Reshuffle
SK2911011388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 29 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] Up to 11 cabinet members, including all six appointed by disgraced ex-President Chon Tu-hwan, could be replaced in a reshuffle of the cabinet and the ruling party hierarchy expected next week.

The Chon holdovers are Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su, Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang, Finance Minister Sakong Il, Construction Minister Choe Tong-sop, Communications Minister O Myong and Sports Minister Cho Sang-ho.

Home Minister Yi Chun-ku, Defense Minister O Chak-pok, Health and Social Affairs Minister Kwon I-hyok and Government Administration Minister Kim Yong-kap are prime candidates to be affected largely because of their hardline image and uncomfortable relations with opposition parties, a reliable ruling party source said yesterday.

Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae may also be replaced, the source said on condition of anonymity, indicating that Kim Chon-yop, former chancellor of Korea University, has been tapped as Yi's successor.

Long a critic of the authoritarian Chon government, Kim reportedly has rejected an offer to succeed Yi as premier.

Highly popular among college students and dissidents for his independent-mindedness, Kim was often mentioned as a candidate for prime minister during Chon's seven-year rule which ended in February.

Another ruling party source said Yi may be retained in view of his "not so bad popular image" and because he has been in office for only nine months.

Senior ruling party officials are split on the scale of the coming cabinet reshuffle, which they expect within days of the end of the ongoing regular National Assembly session Saturday.

Some predict it will be far larger in scale than expected, with President No Tae-u coming close to forming a completely new cabinet.

Others forecast that all but the Chon holdovers and several ministers widely regarded as hardliners or supporters of Chon will be kept.

A third view is that "none will know before the lid is lifted," reinforcing widespread speculation that No will form the new cabinet without consulting anyone.

No may have no one to consult because most of the cabinet members and ruling party officials close to him are on the list of officials to be replaced.

All of the key ruling party officials but floor leader Kim Yun-hwan are likely to be changed in the reshuffle, a source said.

A self-named "kingmaker," Kim has maintained smooth relations with the opposition parties using his behind-the-scenes negotiating skills.

DJP Chairman Yun Kil-chung's ouster has been talked about since his controversial statement in September calling for replacing the current presidential government system with a cabinet-type one.

Although he will be unsurprised if party Secretary-General Pak Chun-pyong is replaced, the source said, the only reason will be his link to the Kwangju incident. He was commander of an Army unit that was mobilized to quell the civil uprising in May 1980.

Pak Chun-kyu, a standing adviser to No, is mentioned as a possible successor to Yun.

The south's chief delegate to the South-North Korean parliamentary talks, Pak is one of the few senior party members who did not hold any public posts during Chon's rule, a key requirement for succeeding Yun, the party source said.

Pak, who served as acting chairman of President Pak Chong-hui's Democratic Republican Party, has a wide following among both the ruling and the opposition parties for his broad experience in politics and his moderate line.

The cabinet and ruling party reshuffle was originally planned for this week but it was delayed because No needed more time to form the new lineup, a source said.

No has to handle more urgent state affairs first, including reinstating or giving financial compensation to government officials purged right after Chon took power in September 1980 and to victims of the 1980 Samchong reeducation program, he said.

The lineup of the new cabinet and ruling party leadership will reflect No's political philosophy and his concept of how to lead the nation, the source said, noting that No has a free hand for the first time since taking office.

It has been reported that No was influenced by Chon when he formed his first cabinet in February, with Justice Minister Chong and Government Administration Minister Kim among a handful of port-folios retained largely at Chon's request.

No has repeatedly said he will remove all cabinet members and ruling party officials related to Chon administration irregularities or who played unpopular roles during Chon's rule.

No's latest warning to the "Fifth Republic remnants" came in his nationally televised speech Saturday appealing for the nation to forgive Chon for his misdeeds and corruption.

No Faces Problem in Choice
SK3011013688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 30 Nov 88 p 2

["News analysis" by staff reporter Sim Yong-su: "Choice of Appointees Limited for DJP, Cabinet Reshuffles"]

[Text] President No Tae-u plans to conduct an unprecedentedly massive reshuffle of the cabinet and ruling party next week to renew the image of his government following the Chon Tu-hwan controversy and to consolidate his power-base. But his goal is bitterly being challenged by the scarcity of figures meeting his stiff criteria.

His first criteria excludes those who held high public posts during Chon's seven-year authoritarian rule and played unpopular roles.

At least eight current cabinet members are to be axed, according to this criteria, said a reliable ruling party source close to No's cabinet-forming team.

They include Deputy Prime Minister and EPB [Economic Planning Board] Minister Na Ung-pae, Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su, Home Minister Yi Chun-ku, Finance Minister Sakong Il, Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang, Defense Minister O Cha-pok, Energy and Resources Minister Yi Pong-so and Government Administration Minister Kim Yong-kap.

No's range of choices is further narrowed by a second key criteria: Those who long served in the military should be excluded as much as possible.

Those affected by this criteria include Transportation Minister Yi Pom-chun and Government Administration Minister Kim, both retired Army officers who reportedly had close ties with Chon.

When No first disclosed his plan to form a new cabinet last week at a meeting with a group of ruling party officials, Kim's name was first mentioned because of his "hardliner image" rather than his military background.

Kim put himself in the direct line of fire of opposition politicians and dissident groups when he made a politically sensitive remark last summer.

Expressing concern at the opposition's holding a majority of parliamentary seats, Kim demanded that the Constitution be revised to empower No to dissolve the parliament.

Besieged by stormy protests, Kim retreated from his hard-line position, saying that he made the statement not as a cabinet member but as a citizen.

Transportation Minister Yi failed to keep "smooth relations" with opposition parties largely due to his military-style stiff, sometimes high-handed manner.

The third criteria that members of the so-called T-K (Taegu-Kyongsangbuk-do) clan should be avoided leaves No few choices. No is a native of Taegu, like his predecessor Chon.

When all of the three above criteria are strictly applied, only a handful of current cabinet members will survive No's cabinet-reshuffle, which his aides jokingly described as a cleanup drive.

Reinforcing such speculation, Seoul dailies reported yesterday that all but three to four of the 23 cabinet members will be replaced next week.

No's presidential aides working on a new cabinet neither confirmed nor denied the reports.

Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae and National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku, both former professors of the prestigious Seoul National University, are likely to be kept, the reports said.

Head of the Office of Legislation Hyon Hong-chu, widely known as one of No's most-trusted aides, reportedly will be promoted to senior presidential secretary to be placed closer to No.

An excellent English speaker, prosecutor-turned politician Hyon was always beside No when No, as party chairman, met foreign journalists and other visitors last and this year before he moved to Chongwadae.

Despite his close ties to No, Hyon has been discreet enough to keep a low profile so as not to invite popular hostility.

When No won the Dec. 16, 1987 presidential election, Hyon was atop the list of a handful of most promising candidates for No's senior secretaries.

Of the six Chon leftovers, at least two persons—Foreign Minister Choe and Home Minister Yi—reportedly receive unwavering trust from No. Still they are likely to go.

A retired one-star army general, Yi was a key strategist in No's presidential election campaign. He headed No's transition team.

But Yi's principle-first philosophy and his hardliner reputation dating back to the Chon era made him a foe of opposition parties.

His relations with the opposition fast deteriorated after he ordered his ministry officials to read a controversial book, titled "Have the rightist forces of the nation died?"

The ruling party is lobbying to take at least eight to nine of the 23 cabinet seats in the coming reshuffle.

Yi Han-tong, the party's chief policy-maker, is widely mentioned as a candidate to succeed Yi as home minister.

As a possible successor to Yi Chong-chan as the first state minister for political affairs, Sim Myong-po, the former secretary-general, and Yi Cha-hon, former communications minister, are much talked about.

No reportedly feels similar constraints in forming the new lineup of his ruling party hierarchy which is expected to be announced early next week ahead of the cabinet lineup.

Popular concern is now focused on who will succeed Yun Kil-chung as the party chairman, the second highest post in the complex ruling party hierarchy.

Chong Ho-yong, a long-time friend of No and Chon, and the former defense minister, has long been tapped as the No. 1 candidate.

But his role in the 1980 Kwangju incident as well as his being a "T-K clan" member will certainly make No reconsider giving Chong the widely-coveted post at a time when the anti-"T-K line" remains intact.

At the time of the Kwangju incident, Chong, then an army lieutenant general, headed a special warfare force, several units of which were mobilized to brutally quell the civil uprising.

Search for New DJP Chairman Difficult
SK0212002088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 2 Dec 88 p 1

[Text] Pak Chun-kyu, a standing adviser to President No Tae-u, and First State Minister for Political Affairs Yi Chong-chan are competing to succeed Yun Kil-chung as the party chairman, a reliable party source said yesterday.

A chief delegate to the South-North parliamentary talks, the 62-year-old Pak is backed by the party's so-called "new mainstreamers," led by floor leader Kim Yun-hwan, widely known as the party member No trusts most, the source said on the condition of anonymity.

A self-proclaimed "opposition force inside the ruling party," the 52-year-old Yi is supported by former Defense Minister Chong Ho-yong, No's long-time friend and one of the most powerful figures in the party, the official said.

The mounting rivalry between the two forces over the party chairmanship and other key posts has made it difficult for No to form a new lineup of party leaders, the source said.

No, in a nationally-televised speech last week, promised to reorganize his party and cabinet at the earliest possible date to appease popular antigovernment sentiment aroused by the Chon Tu-hwan controversy and to consolidate his power base.

Because of the intra-party power struggle, the source said, the reshuffle of the ruling party leadership is expected to be delayed until late next week.

Accordingly, President No is expected to conduct a reshuffle of the cabinet first early next week and then the ruling party, the source said.

Previous reports said that No was likely to announce the reorganization early next week and the new cabinet lineup several days later.

Floor leader Kim reportedly met both Chong and Yi to persuade them to end the feud.

Pak's backers claim he is the best man to replace Yun because of his smooth relations with the opposition parties and wide experience in politics.

They say Yi's appointment is undesirable because it would hurt relations with the opposition.

Yi's backers warn that if Pak succeeds Yun, the party's conservative forces will revolt.

The Chong faction reportedly claimed that under the current situation Yi is the best substitute for Yun because he is acceptable to various forces inside the party.

Chong's backing of Yi has been seen as a mystery by political observers both inside and outside the ruling party.

Yi has never tried to hide his ambition to win the party's nomination for president in 1992.

A close friend of both No and Chon, Chong has also been widely mentioned as a possible ruling party candidate in the 1992 election.

But Chong's prospects were dampened after the National Assembly hearing on the 1980 Kwangju incident confirmed the long-time opposition allegation that he was the commander of the Army special warfare forces in 1980 when its units were dispatched to Kwangju to brutally quell the civil uprising.

Some party officials speculate that Chong and Yi may have struck a deal behind the scenes.

The rumors of Chong's appointment quickly disappeared after it was reported last week that those linked to the Kwangju tragedy and Chon's irregularities will be excluded from key party posts in the coming reshuffle.

Another report said that unless the intraparty feud over the chairman post is settled quickly, No will leave the post vacant and instead name deputy presidents who will run the party.

The idea contradicts that already announced party policy of selecting the vice presidents through open competition.

The lineup of the new party leadership will give a hint of No's power base inside the party as well as his thoughts about 1992, a source close to No said.

No Considering Opposition Members in Cabinet
SK0212025088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0236 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u is sounding out the possibility of appointing opposition politicians as cabinet members in a forthcoming government reshuffle as a move to seek cooperation and smooth relations with the opposition for conducting state affairs, a highly placed ruling party source said Friday.

The president, in an apparent break from conventional personnel selection for a cabinet shake-up, will eagerly select fresh and competent figures, irrespective of the political affiliation, to actively cope with the new political situation, the source said.

"I know the president has a willingness to appoint as cabinet ministers persons from the opposition circle or individuals the opposition recommends to him for the cabinet posts," said the source who spoke on the condition that he not be named.

No's move seems to stem from his belief that his government, without opposition cooperation, cannot achieve a breakthrough in what some analysts say is a political crisis facing the president, in consideration of the controversy surrounding his disgraced predecessor Chon Tu-hwan.

The source, however, refused to call the possible appointment of opposition members a move toward a coalition government, saying instead that such a presidential move would be designed to encourage the opposition to participate more positively in state affairs.

To that end, the president sent a high-ranking ruling party official to meet with opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam several days ago to sound out their possible recommendation of their choices for cabinet members from the opposition camp, the source said.

The opposition leaders, however, have not clarified their position on No's offer on grounds that they need time for review, the source said.

The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) once considered forming a coalition government with an opposition party, the moderate opposition New Democratic Republican Party, when the DJP failed to win majority of parliamentary seats in the April 26 general elections.

But the opposition leaders opposed the idea of coalition government on grounds that such a government is not desirable under the presidential government system.

Meanwhile, no is likely to reshuffle the cabinet early next week and then conduct a shake-up of the ruling party leadership because of an intra-party dispute over a possible new DJP chairman, another ruling party source said.

In the wake of the discord inside the DJP, the projected shake-up of the ruling party leadership may be postponed until late next week, the source said.

Pak Chuon-kyu, seven-term lawmaker and standing adviser to the party, and Yi Chong-chan, state minister for political affairs, are among the top favorites for the DJP chairmanship, the No. two post in the DJP hierarchy after President No, who concurrently heads the governing party.

Key ruling party officials discussed a reshuffle of the party posts and tried to settle the controversies over the chairmanship.

The president may leave the DJP chairmanship vacant, unless the intra-party discord on the matter is settled quickly, and instead appoint three or four DJP vice-presidents to lead the party under a collective leadership system, the source said.

Purged Officials To Get 50 Percent of Salaries
SK3011010188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] Government Administration Minister Kim Yong-kap said yesterday that public officials dismissed in a wholesale purge in 1980 would be given 50 percent of basic salaries they received eight years ago in a package compensation plan.

He did not say whether the government will pay the money in lump sum or in installments or when the payment will be made.

Ministry officials said a total of 100 billion won would be earmarked for the compensation in a reserve account.

Minister Kim said that surveys conducted by the ministry showed about 70 percent of them hoped for the restoration of their honor and compensation and the remaining 30 percent wished to return to their original jobs.

Minister on Solving Issue

SK3011010388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Nov 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "No Easy Job"]

[Text] Kim Yong-kap, minister of government administration, yesterday said that resolving the problem of public officials forcibly dismissed in 1980 is not as easy as thought by many "outsiders."

Paying them 50 percent of their salaries for the past eight years seems to be the most reasonable answer under the circumstances, Kim told reporters.

He noted that there is a conflict of interest between the dismissed officials and those who are still in office.

Whatever the final solution to the touchy issue may be, we should keep in mind that compensation for the dismissed public officials will come from the pocket of the common people in the form of tax, Kim said.

Daily Urges Opposition To Share 'Responsibilities'
SK3011011488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Nov 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Seeking a Breakthrough"]

[Text] The opposition camp is further driving President No Tae-u into a corner with the demand for the settlement of the current national trouble of his own responsibility. Ostensibly, the opposition demand is right, but there is a problem.

The present government is now pressed to sever links with the past Chon Tu-hwan government by liquidating all legacies left by former president Chon, warning that otherwise a grave situation will take place.

As a matter of fact, President No's total dissociation from the past heritage is virtually impossible because the present government is deeply rooted in the previous one. Though opposition leaders know this too well, they are still stepping up their drive.

This is because the ultimate target of the current opposition manoeuvre is not aimed at the Chon clique but at No. Furthermore, the three rival opposition leaders—Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil—are hatching different schemes, complicating the present plight.

Kim Tae-chung of the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy repeatedly disavowed any political retaliation against the former president and his arrest. But

Kim and his party continued to press for an investigation into the previous government's irregularities and suppression of the Kwangju popular revolt with Chon's presence at parliamentary probe committees.

The PPD's moderate stance has room for changes according to the future political development revolving around the probe of the Chon misdeeds and his government's malpractices. Apparently, that is Kim's hidden card to be used to capitalize on the flow of public opinion in the future.

The second opposition Democratic Reunification Party has come up with a more outright and tough-line strategy calling for judiciary steps against Chon, in parallel with the parliamentary probe into Chon's wrongdoings. The reason for DRP leader Kim Yong-sam adopting a stronger policy plausibly indicates his impatience to catch up with Kim Tae-chung's popularity in the power contest.

Kim Chong-pil of the third opposition New Democratic Republican Party showed some sympathy for Chon's statement of apology but rebuked No for what he called a premature appeal to the nation for a political pardon to Chon, commenting that concrete remedial measures should precede it. Kim's position is believed to take more time on the assumption that an immediate competition with the other two Kims is not favorable under the present circumstances.

In view of the statements of the three opposition parties, they are in accord on the need for the continued investigation of the previous government's irregularities but failed to reveal their positions to be taken after the probe. Their ambiguous attitudes could be a cause for deepening chaos in the current situation.

The main blame nevertheless, should be placed on the present government and its ruling party for the failure to make an early settlement of the Chon controversy. President No has unreasonably delayed actions to respond to public opinion, often missing chances.

The government rather should have taken initiatives and taken remedial measures notably for the victims and their families involved in the Kwangju uprisings, the Samchong reeducation camp mishaps and massive purges of the government officials. The promised release of all "political prisoners" could be done in a comfortable atmosphere.

The belated six-point reform measures which No announced Saturday seem to have had little effect in pacifying aggravated public sentiment. At this juncture, needed is the government's translation of its promise into action as soon and as effectively as possible, while conducting a more sincere investigation and punishment of the past injustices.

As for the opposition parties, they should not be non-chalant but present alternative plans, if any, as the opposition camp has to share a responsibility to break the current impasse. The protracting chaos is nothing but harmful not only to the ruling camp but also to the people as a whole. Advisable at present is the early get together between President No and leaders of the major opposition parties and seek a grand consensus to put an end to the national dispute as soon as possible.

Parties Asked for Opinions on Political Amnesty
SK3011014388 Seoul YONHAP in English
0135 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 30 (YONHAP)—The Justice Ministry Tuesday asked the ruling and opposition parties to present their views on the planned release of political prisoners and restoration of their civil rights.

"In line with President No Tae-u's intention, the government will reflect views of the ruling and opposition parties as much as possible in the planned amnesty and restoration of civil rights," Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang said in letters to the parties.

No, in his special statement on Nov. 26, said the government will grant amnesty to all those who were imprisoned for anti-government activities and their civil rights will be restored.

"The government hopes that the parties will present their views as soon as possible on the amnesty and restoration of civil rights, including whom to release, scheduled for mid-December," Chong said.

Opposition parties have called for the immediate release of all political detainees, as long as they deny they are communists, while the ruling party has said that pro-communist detainees should be excluded from the special pardon.

Of some 300 public safety offenders, whom the opposition camp has demanded be released, only those who have expressed their intention to renounce communism will be released, a ministry official said.

The opposition camp has claimed that almost all of the so-called public safety offenders are victims of government fabrications aimed at suppressing anti-authoritarian and anti-military protesters.

Meanwhile, a high-ranking ministry official said the opposition's proposal for the introduction of a special prosecutor system is against the Constitution.

Opposition parties are pushing for legislation to introduce the special prosecutor system to assist the National Assembly's probe into alleged irregularities during the Fifth Republic of former President Chon Tu-hwan.

If the opposition camp wants to introduce the special prosecutor system, it should amend the Constitution first, the official said.

Chon Tu-hwan Also Invited to Pak Dinner in '79
SK0212002488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 2 Dec 88 p 2

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—Chon Tu-hwan, who was commander of the South Korean Army's Defense Security Command in 1979, was invited to the dinner where former President Pak Chong-hui was fatally shot on Oct. 26, the SANKEI SHIMBUN reported Wednesday.

Chon was lucky to have missed the dinner, otherwise he could have met a misfortune, the newspaper said, quoting an informed South Korean source.

The invitation was extended by telephone around 4 p.m. by Cha Chi-chol, Pak's chief bodyguard, the newspaper reported.

Mrs. Chon, who received the message, did not relay the invitation to her husband who was at a suburban restaurant for dinner with his elder sister who came to Seoul from Hapchon, the remote hometown of Chon.

Mrs. Chon could have reached her husband by telephone but she did not do so in order not to disrupt the brother-sister dinner, SANKEI said.

The newspaper said it is not known exactly who Cha tried to have Chon at the dinner. But if Chon were there, he would have been shot by Kim Chae-kyu, the then-director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Pak's assassin.

News Media Labor Unions Form Federation
SK2711044188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 27 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] The nation's news media labor unions yesterday formed the Korean Federation of Press Unions (KFPU).

Kwon Yong-kil of the SEOUL SINMUN was elected chairman of the KFPU by 122 delegates representing all unitary unions nationwide, at a founding assembly held at the Korea Press Center. The meeting also elected five vice chairmen and two auditors.

In a declaration, the delegates said the federation's primary goal is to contribute to social democratization through achieving perfect editorial freedom.

"We will support all democratic union movements by strengthening solidarity with other industrial unions," the declaration said.

Trade unionism in news media, first introduced by the HANGUK ILBO last October, has grown to include about 13,000 union members in 41 unitary unions.

Trade Union Federation Threatens Samsung Boycott
SK2711044388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 27 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] The Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU) has threatened to launch a campaign to boycott products of the mighty Samsung Group in retaliation against its alleged suppression of union activities.

In a statement, the federation asked Samsung Shipbuilding and Heavy Industries Co. yesterday to dismantle its "pro-management" trade union by Tuesday noon.

Otherwise, the federation, headed by Pak Chong-kun, warned it will launch an aggressive anti-Samsung campaign internationally along with foreign labor organizations.

The FKTU claimed that Samsung has been "illegally" holding 16 employees demanding the formation of an independent union at its shipyard on Koje Island.

Scores of Samsung's shipyard workers recently staged a sit-in at the FKTU building demanding the abolition of the existing "pro-management" union.

Hundreds of workers have also demonstrated at the shipyard.

Minister Says USSR Agrees To Sports Exchanges
SK2811123088 Seoul YONHAP in English
1224 GMT 28 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 28 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the Soviet Union have agreed to further promote bilateral sports exchanges involving athletes and coaches, Korean Sports Minister Cho Sang-ho said on Monday.

Cho made the remarks when he returned home after attending the second annual international conference for Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sports (MINEPS) held on Nov. 21 in Moscow.

Cho said that while in Moscow he met with his Soviet counterpart, Marat Gramov, and other ranking sports officials to discuss ways of promoting sports cooperation between the two countries. More specific matters including the schedules for athletic training exchanges will be settled sooner or later, the Korean minister said.

In a news conference held upon his arrival at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, Cho said all countries participating in the Moscow meeting have had a more correct understanding of South Korea after Seoul hosted the 1988 Summer Olympics successfully.

"I was elected vice chairman of the Moscow MINEPS meeting, and this was attributable to such a heightened perception of the Republic of Korea among the participants through the successful hosting of the Seoul Olympics," Cho said.

Noting that almost all representatives from socialist countries in Eastern Europe as well as Western nations highly praised South Korea's success in hosting the Olympics, Cho said his country was an object of envy among developing countries, especially of the Third World.

Before the Moscow conference, Cho visited Spain and Hungary from Nov. 15-20 to discuss ways to improve sports cooperation with those nations. Cho left Seoul Nov. 14.

During his visit to Madrid from Nov. 15-17, Cho met with Javier Navarro, sports minister of Spain, to discuss enhanced sports exchanges between the two host countries of the 1988 and 1992 summer Olympics.

Cho visited Budapest from Nov. 18-20, and discussed Korea-Hungary sports cooperation programs for 1989 in line with the memorandum of sports cooperation signed in September in Seoul.

ROK Seeks To Open Direct Sea Lane With USSR
SK0212013088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0035 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP)—The Korea Maritime and Port Administration is considering joint operation of marine freight transportation between Korea and the Soviet Union, if a direct sea lane between the two countries opens, a port official said Friday.

South Korea, which has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, is seeking to open a direct sea lane between its largest port city of Pusan and Nakhodka, a Far Eastern port city of the Soviet Union.

The possible joint operation will be based on the principles of equality and reciprocity, according to the official.

The administration is also considering establishing a joint venture shipping company between Korean and Soviet shipping firms to handle freight transportation on the proposed direct sea lane.

Marine transportation between Japan and the Soviet Union is operated jointly by two Japanese shipping companies and the Far East Shipping Corp. (FESCO) of the Soviet Union.

The port administration will not allow foreign shipping firms to participate in businesses in the possible direct transportation between South Korea and the Soviet Union for the time being, the official added.

Soviet Freighter Docks at Ulsan for Repairs
SK0212084388 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1200 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] A large-sized Soviet freighter has anchored in our country for the first time for repair. The 22,000 ton ("Kuzonet Kuraev") belongs to the Soviet Union Far Eastern government-run shipping company and will be repaired at the Ulsan Mipo shipyard.

This company will place a contract with our domestic shipbuilding industry in the near future. It was noted that it will request the repair of 200 vessels.

Trade With Australia Getting Off Track
SK2911021088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] The Seoul government has been carving out a plan to solidify economic cooperation with Australia since President No Tae-u's recent visit to that country.

As an initial step, the government announced last week a scheme to promote mutual prosperity by the two countries. Despite the government effort, there are fears that the amicable Korean-Australian relationship is turning sour.

As an observer put it, the bilateral economic cooperation already needs to be put back on the right track—because of unilateral and unfair action by the Australians.

He pinpointed Australia's recent anti-dumping ruling on Korean products as a big problem in economic relations between the two countries.

Early this month, the Canberra government issued a final ruling that Korea was selling its audio tapes in Australia at less than cost. The dumping duties are high, ranging from 18 percent to 39 percent.

What's more, Australia is going to apply anti-dumping penalties to cement and video tapes made in Korea.

Usually, a country resorts to anti-dumping levies in an effort to stem merchandise inflow from a big trading counterpart who has a surplus in terms of two-way trade.

In this case, however, Australia has been enjoying an ever-growing surplus year after year in its trade with Korea. Despite this, it decided to levy anti-dumping duties on audio tapes Nov. 4 and is expected to impose similar economic sanctions against cement and video tapes soon.

Official figures underline the ever-widening trade gap between the two countries in favor of Australia. In 1986, Korea exported \$535 million worth of commodities as against importing \$1,080 million worth, recording \$545 million in the red.

The year after, the trade deficit rose to \$660 million with \$619 million worth of exports and \$1,279 million worth of imports. During the first seven months of this year, exports came to \$422 million and imports \$967 million, entailing a \$545 million trade gulf.

Korean traders claimed that the Australian government issued the final anti-dumping ruling on audio tapes by ignoring documents and opinions provided by the Korean side.

What makes things worse, they said, the Australian audio-tape maker who filed the dumping complaint was allowed to test the Korean item at the company's own plant, instead of a third plant, a research institute or a third country, for a fair ruling.

The intensive trade sanction was taken at a time when Asian and Pacific-rim countries are destined to promote economic cooperation against the strong moves by North America and the European Economic Community to create their exclusive trading blocs.

The economic punishment will surely hurt diplomatic and economic ties which have been tightly knitted through President No's official visit to Australia, the traders voiced in unison.

They lashed out at the Australian trade policy which they claimed is strictly concerned with its own interests only in two-way trade.

A trader intoned: "In sharp contrast to the Australian Government overemphasizing its own interests, the Seoul government is taking a lukewarm attitude doing little to deal with Australia's unilateral and unjust action."

According to figures available, the export of audio tapes to Australia amounted to \$7.2 million in 1987, merely 2.5 percent of the total exports of the item. In case of cement, Korea's exports recorded \$1.6 million or 4.2 percent of the total in the same year. As for video tape exports, Australia took 4.6 percent or \$12 million.

ROK, Australia Cooperate in Capital Flight Case
SK3011022388 Seoul YONHAP in English
0213 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 30 (YONHAP)—South Korea has informed Australia of names of those allegedly involved in suspected capital diversion to help Canberra probe whether former President Chon Tu-hwan and his family members funneled wealth to Australia, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

The ministry, in a written report submitted to a National Assembly special committee, said that it has delivered a list of 11 Chon family members and relatives to the Australian Embassy in Seoul as requested by the Australian Foreign Ministry.

Among those listed are Chon Ki-hwan, Chon's elder brother; Chon Kyong-hwan, Chon's younger brother; Kim Sang-ku, former South Korean ambassador to Australia and a Chon brother-in-law; Yi Chang-sok, a Chon brother-in-law; and three of Chon's cousins.

The Australian Government told Seoul on Nov. 23 that it is now investigating charges of capital flight to Australia by the former president and his family members and that it would eagerly cooperate with the South Korean Government in its probe into the suspected capital diversion, the ministry report said.

The Foreign Ministry, acting on the Assembly special panel's request made months ago, has already asked Canberra to launch a probe into the capital flight case.

The opposition has charged that Chon and his family members funneled a large amount of illicitly amassed wealth to Australia for real estate purchases and capital investment in Australian companies.

But Chon, now in rural internal exile as atonement after offering an apology for his misdeeds during his seven-year rule, denied the capital diversion charges. Chon said he owns no penny or land abroad, and if it is proven afterward that he does have such assets, he would accept any punishment.

Meanwhile, the special panel probing suspected irregularities during Chon's authoritarian government decided Tuesday to summon the former president to appear at a parliamentary hearing, slated for Dec. 10, to give testimony on the controversial Ilhae Foundation.

Ilhae, named after Chon's pen name, was set up by Chon while he was in office and has been under strong public fire for its alleged forceful fund raising amounting to about 60 billion won (about 85 million U.S. dollars).

The ad hoc committee has heard testimony from key witnesses, including two former chiefs of the Presidential Security Force, Chang Se-tong and An Hyon-tae, and Chong Chu-yong, former chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries, who was involved in the fund raising and the foundation's management.

The panel also decided to again summon Chang and Chong to appear at a hearing scheduled for Dec. 9 for further questioning on the alleged forced fund raising.

It is almost certain that Chon will refuse the Assembly request to appear before the panel.

Chon was asked to appear at another Assembly special panel hearing probing the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising but failed to appear at the hearing without any explanation for his absence.

Firm To Import Chinese-Made Running Shoes
SK2311082288 Seoul YONHAP in English
0802 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 23 (YONHAP)—A South Korean firm has concluded a contract to import Chinese-made jogging shoes for domestic supply, marking the first time that a Korean firm will import Chinese-made footwear.

Hwaseung, a leading footwear maker and distributor in Korea, recently concluded a contract with an export company in Hong Kong to purchase 10,080 pairs of jogging shoes made in China, a Hwaseung spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman added that under the contract, the shoes will be purchased at 3.18 U.S. dollars per pair.

"The unit import price for the Chinese shoes is nearly half the Korean manufacturing cost and the low-priced Chinese shoes to be imported will be much more competitive than Korean-made shoes in the Korean market," the spokesman said.

Korean footwear makers are expected to export four billion dollars worth of shoes this year, making Korea the second largest footwear exporting country in the world.

However, due to continued wage hikes and raw material price increases, low-priced Korean-made footwear has lost its price competitiveness to Chinese- or Thai-made shoes, the spokesman added.

Government Committee for Communist Trade Planned
SK1911044288 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 19 Nov 88 p 6

[Text] A government function will be set up to deal exclusively with trade and economic cooperation with communist countries, Vice Minister of Economic Planning Mun Hui-kap said yesterday.

Speaking at a meeting of the International Private Economic Council of Korea (IPECK), Mun said the committee will be responsible for contacts with Communist countries based on policy guidelines formed by the government.

The IPECK with 226 corporate members and 38 special members was inaugurated Oct. 28 and is chaired by Yi Han-pin, former prime minister.

"We will escalate efforts for strengthening business and economic ties with communist countries regardless of their ideology and political systems," Mun said.

Measures to that effect will include lifting restrictions on visit of businessmen from communist countries to the nation, improving terms for credit exports to the countries, conclusion of bank-correspondent agreements [as received]

agreements with them, supply of abundant information on the countries to local businesses and inviting more scholars and businessmen from the countries for seminars.

"We are generating strong business and economic ties with the communist countries on a reciprocity basis" Mun said.

Korea's trade with communist countries, particularly China, has been turning brisk in recent years and the Seoul Olympiad provided important momentum for rapid development of the ties.

Trade with China increased from \$134 million in 1983 to \$1,292 million in 1985, to \$1,487 million last year and further to \$1,234 million during the first nine months of this year.

Trade with the Soviet Union during January and September this year stood at \$151 million and that with other East European countries at \$141 million.

Touching on trade and other business ties with China, Mun said the Chinese central government in Beijing recently set up an office to deal exclusively with business relations with Korea in a move to promote trade and economic cooperation with Seoul.

So far China has opened only two provinces, including Shandong Province, to Korean investments.

In most cases trade between Korea and Communist countries have been made through indirect channels. Korea's exports to them have been mostly consumption goods, including footwear, textile products and parts of electronic appliances, while its imports from them were products of the primary industry, including coal and agricultural goods.

In a move to promote trade with communist countries, Korea exchanged trade offices with Hungary and Yugoslavia this year and is propelling such relations with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Poland.

Seoul also reached an agreement on exchange of trade offices with the Chinese Shandong Province last August. Korea's trade with communist countries (in million dollars)

Country	1983	1985	1987	1988 (Jan.-Sept.)
Total	242	1,599	1,785	1,526
China	134	1,292	1,487	1,234
Soviet Union	48	122	164	151
East Europe	60	176	134	141

ROK Joins Intergovernmental Migration Committee
SK3011074188 Seoul YONHAP in English
0719 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 30 (YONHAP)—Korea has become a full member of the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

Korea's designation as a full member came during the committee's 58th directors' meeting held Tuesday in Geneva, the ministry said.

The committee was established in 1951 to realize orderly planned migration based on the individual situations of concerned nations, and to strive for the release and settlement of refugees and the exchange of experts for the economic, educational and social development of developing nations.

Finance Ministry Announces Capital Market Opening
SK0212024688 Seoul YONHAP in English
0214 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP)—South Korea will allow limited direct investment by foreigners in its stock market beginning in 1991, the Finance Ministry announced Friday.

The ministry said that foreign holders of convertible bonds (CB's) issued by Korean firms will be permitted to convert CB's to shares of the companies, starting that year.

The foreigners can sell those shares and buy new shares in the Korean stock market with the money they procure.

According to the ministry's timetable for the liberalization of capital movements in Korea, foreigners will be allowed to buy Korean stocks more freely, regardless of their holdings of Korean CB's, beginning in 1992.

The government, however, will regulate foreigners' indiscriminate buying of Korean stocks. Consequently, they will be allowed to purchase only stocks listed on the Korea stock exchange and only a certain amount of volume and value of stocks.

To help ripen the liberalization atmosphere, the government will permit the establishment of a matching fund, an investment trust co. for foreigners as well as Koreans, and expand the issuance of beneficiary certificates for foreigners.

The issuance of fresh CB's, bonds with warrant (BW) and depository receipts (DR) by Korean firms in overseas capital markets will be encouraged to give foreigners expanded opportunities to invest in the Korean market.

The capital expansion of Korea Fund Inc. and Korea Europe Fund Ltd., which are investment trust funds for foreigners' investment in Korea, will also be encouraged.

Beginning early next month, the share limit of a foreign securities company in a Korean brokerage firm will increase from the current five percent to 10 percent.

The total share limit of a foreign securities co. in Korean securities firms will also increase from the current 10 percent to 40 percent, meaning that a foreign firm can have a 10 percent share each in four Korean firms.

The government will allow the establishment of new liaison offices of foreign brokerage houses, beginning next year and conclude guidelines by 1990 for the establishment of foreign brokerage houses' branches here.

Meanwhile, Koreans will be allowed to buy foreign stocks, beginning in 1992, on a limited basis. Corporations, however, will be allowed to purchase foreign stocks, starting in 1990.

Prior to the corporations' investment in foreign capital markets, the government is expected to encourage Korean institutional investors to activate their investment and business in foreign markets.

Burma

Rules on Border Trade With PRC Announced

BK0112150088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Excerpt] Burma-China border trade may be undertaken not only by government organizations but also by cooperatives and private businessmen.

For government organizations, 100 percent of their earnings from exports may be utilized in the import of goods from China. Cooperatives are permitted 75 percent of their export earnings, while private concerns will be permitted 60 percent of their export earnings to import goods.

Permission will be given to import the goods of one's choice. Cooperatives are required to utilize 25 percent of their export earnings and private concerns; 40 percent of their export earnings to import goods that are on the priority list of the Myanma Export Import Corporation [MEIC].

The MEIC shall settle the value of the goods imported in its favor in Burmese kyats and at an exchange rate fixed for the trade. [passage omitted]

Political Parties Continue To Register

League for Arakan Students, Youths

BK0112071288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] The League for Arakan Students and Youths, which has its headquarters at No 250, U Ottama Street, Yupa Myauk Ward, Sittwe, Rakhine State, has been permitted to register as of 30 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 151 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The League for Arakan Students and Youths has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Myat Toe Naing, 2d year civil engineering;
Vice Chairman: U Aung Kyaw Thein, Maungdaw, B.Sc. mathematics;
Vice Chairman: U Than Win, Ramree, 3d year geography honors;
Vice Chairman: U Aung Thein, Mrauk-U, 2d year engineering;
General Secretary: U Kyaw Zan Shwi, Ponnagyun, 4th year economics;
Joint General Secretary: U Thein Zaw, B.A. Burmese literature;

Members: U Yi Thwe, Sandoway, final year part B, Institute of Medicine-2; U Tun Aung Swe, Rathe-daung, 4th year Burmese literature; U Kyaw Khin, Sittwe, 2d year physics honors; and U Tun Shein, Buthidaung, 2d year history honors.

Shan State Kachin Democratic Party

BK0212085588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] The Shan State Kachin Democratic Party, which has its headquarters at No 206, Minlan, Kutkai, Shan State, has been permitted to register as of 1 December in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was stated in Announcement No 154 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Shan State Kachin Democratic Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Patrons: Duwa (Ta Nai); Duwa (Zaw Nai); Saya Gyi U (Labya Gan);
Chairman: U (Zaw La), B.Sc. physics;
Vice Chairman: U (Mar Dan), B.Sc. botany;
General Secretary: U (Zaw Bauk), B.Sc. geology;
Secretary: U (Naw Taung), solicitor;
Secretary: U (Labya Labauk), B.Sc. physics;
Members: U (Bram Htan), B.Sc. geology; U (Naw Din), A.G.T.I. civil; U Zaw Aung, B.Sc. geology; and U (Mar Khah), B.A. history.

Patriotic Democracy Party

BK0212100588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] The Patriotic Democracy Party, PDP, which has its headquarters at No 199, Second Floor, Anawrahta Street, Pabedan Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 1 December in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was stated in Announcement No 156 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Patriotic Democracy Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Patron: Thakin Aye Maung, former chairman of People's Party, 1953-54;
Chairman: U Tin Aye, former organizer of Antifascist People's Freedom League for Ma-ubin District;
Vice Chairman: U Sann Aung, former executive committee member of Trade Union Congress, Burma;
Secretary: U Myo Thant, advocate, B.Com., B.L.;
Members: U Khaing Mye, former editor of the University Oway magazine; U Ba Tint, member of Independence Roll of Honor, 2d Grade; U Soe Myint Htay, 1953 Yegaung Myoma student, writer; U Nyo Min Hlaing; U Zaw Min; and U Ye Nwe U.

Commission Announces Registration of 154th Party
BK0112173688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 1 Dec 88

["Press Release No 120/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 1 December—the 8th day of the waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] As of 30 November, a total of 150 political parties had registered with this commission in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law. The following political parties were allowed to register today—1 December:

1. Peasants Development Party [membership of this party is yet to be announced].
2. Shan State Kachin Democratic Party.
3. Kachin National Congress.
4. Patriotic Democracy Party.

Hence, as of today, a total of 154 political parties have registered with this commission under the Political Parties Registration Law.

Aims of Federal Republic Development Party
BK0112085088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 30 Nov 88

["Press Release No 117/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 30 November—the 7th day of the waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Federal Republic Development Party, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 97 Rangoon-Insein Road, No 2 Ward, Mayangon Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims

- A. To work with the main objective of strengthening and perpetuating the sovereignty of the Union of Burma and of the unity and development of the national groups;
- B. To work through political means toward bringing to an end as soon as possible the insurgency within the country that has lasted over 40 years now; and
- C. To solve as soon as possible the problems of the national people through unity and on the basis of the principles of the Panglong Treaty and through modern and progressive thinking;

3. Programs

- A. To redevelop with momentum mechanized agriculture and capitalist industry within the Union;

B. To freely grant full rights and ownership to the private sector in redeveloping mechanized agriculture and capitalist industry and, at the same time, to permit free competition and development of the public, cooperative, and private sectors;

C. To work toward the full development of health, education, and other sectors in rural areas, and to provide basic rights to the peasants;

D. To safeguard the rights of youths and students and to render utmost help regarding the development of youths;

E. To provide free education to youths and students and to help foster intellectuals and intelligentsia among them so as to ensure the development of the nation and the emergence of future leaders;

F. To permit private concerns to freely establish and run schools, colleges, diploma training centers, science academies, and hospitals and medical centers in addition to the state-run schools, colleges, universities, and hospitals;

G. To permit the promotion of one's own language, literature, culture, customs, and traditions in conformity with law;

H. To practice an independent foreign policy and to cooperate closely for mutual benefit with any large nation that has the interests of the people in mind; and

I. To always preserve and safeguard national unity.

Youths Reportedly Defect From KNU

BK0212094588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Khun Thein Naing, age 20, son of U Khun Shein of Pho Yaza Ward, Bilin, Mon State; Tint Naing, age 17, 9th standard student, son of U Saw Pe of Saya San Ward; Soe Than Naing, age 20, son of U Tin Shwe of Zothok village, Bilin; and Aye Naing, age 20, son of U Tin Nyein of Zothok village, first-year student of Rangoon Institute of Technology, on 29 November reported to the Defense Forces through Zokthok Village Law and Order Restoration Council in Bilin, Mon State. They had left the Melaka KNU [Karen National Union] insurgent camp on a sabotage mission together with 1 M-21, 1 BA-63, and 1 BA-64 weapon, 3 M-73 rocket launchers, 10 BA-63 cartridges, 278 rounds of 7.62 shells, 100 rounds of M-21 shells, 2 U.S.-made hand grenades, 2 6-foot-long explosive cables, 8 electric detonators, 5 incendiary detonators, and 8 slabs of TNT explosives.

Nine persons, including the four mentioned above, were assigned by the commander of the KNU 7th Brigade to blow up bridges and microwave stations between Bilin and Taungzun and to raid graneries which have very little security. They left Melaka camp on the sabotage mission on 10 November. When they first left they had with them four M-16 rifles, one M-21 weapon, one M-22 weapon, six M-73 rocket launchers and explosive equipment. Along their way, they met a column of Bo Ywa Hi of the KNU 1st Brigade which exchanged their M-16 weapons for BA-63 and BA-64 weapons.

When the nine-man group reached the vicinity of Zothok village on 29 November, five members—Saw Mya Thein, Maung Maung Soe, Myint Naing, Nyunt Wai, and Myo Nyunt—separated and went toward Taunggyun with one M-22, two M-16, three M-73 launchers, and explosives. Upon arriving at Zothok village, the remaining four members found out about the true stand of the Defense Forces and realized that the KNU had deliberately turned them into criminals and insurgent-saboteurs. They discussed this among themselves and decided not to carry out sabotage activities which would adversely affect the people. They then reported to the Defense Forces through Zothok Village Law and Order Restoration Council.

It has been learned that the KNU insurgents are training innocent students to carry out sabotage and destructive activities so that they would remain as insurgent-saboteurs.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Brunei

Government Announces Cabinet Reshuffle

*BK0112130288 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1202 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Dec 1 (OANA/BERNAMA)—The Government of Brunei Darussalam announced its cabinet reshuffle Thursday with the setting up of a new ministry, namely Industry and Primary Resources Ministry effective 1 Jan next year.

Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah, who is also Brunei Prime Minister said in a statement sent to BERNAMA, the move is to improve and smoothen the government administration.

Education Minister Abdul Rahman will head the new ministry while Minister of Communication Abdul Aziz will replace him, a post which Abdul Rahman had formerly held.

Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Zakaria has been promoted as a full minister in the Communications Ministry. His post will be taken over by Culture, Youth and Sports Deputy Minister Mohamed Ali.

Deputy Minister of Development Selamat will become the Deputy Minister of Culture, youth and sports.

Sultan Hassanal said the Ministry of Industry and Primary resources is set up to intensify development efforts particularly in the industrial field.

Malaysia

Communist Extortion Prevented Near Thai Border

*BK0112165488 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service
in Malay 1430 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] Security forces have successfully prevented communist terrorists from extorting protection money from businessmen in the markets along the Malaysian-Thai border. Speaking in Alor Setar, Raja Yahya Aziz Raja Ngah Ali, secretary to the State Security Committee, said not a single communist terrorist had been extorting money this year. Earlier, members of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya were known to have demanded 30 percent of profits reaped by businessmen, especially in (Pekan Januk) in southern Thailand. Those who paid the protection money were reportedly spared from communist harassment.

Raja Yahya made the disclosure after the opening of the State Legislative Assembly, adding that the situation began to improve following the mass surrender of more than 600 communist terrorists to the Thai authorities in southern Thailand last year. He also believes there is no more communist threat in the Sadao District in southern Thailand and its surrounding districts on the Malaysian-Thai border.

Mahathir Sends Congratulatory Message to Bhutto

*BK0212070188 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0600 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed today sent a congratulatory message to Ms Benazir [Bhutto] on her appointment as the new prime minister of the Islamic Republic Of Pakistan.

In his message, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said her victory at the recent special elections demonstrates the people's faith and confidence in the Pakistan People's Party and her excellent leadership. The prime minister hoped the close and cordial relations between both countries will continue and be further enhanced. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also looks forward to working with the new prime minister in furtherance of bilateral relations.

Commentary on Significance of Varkonyi's Visit

*BK0112141488 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Hungarian foreign minister, Dr Peter Varkonyi, paid an official 4-day visit to Malaysia this week. The event underscored Malaysia's policy of cordial relations with all countries, irrespective of their political and economic ideology.

There is no doubt that Dr Varkonyi's visit will make a start of a new phase in relations between his country and Malaysia. The two countries adopt identical, if not

similar, viewpoints and policies on a variety of international issues. To cite a few random examples, Malaysia and Hungary advocate general disarmament, the ending of colonialism in all forms, and a speedy termination of apartheid. They perceive that greater international cooperation is the essential prerequisite to [words indistinct] problems, such as environmental pollution, drug trafficking, and lessening of economic prosperity among nations. Much can be achieved by the small nations through mutual appreciation of one another's problems and aspirations and true respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's domestic affairs.

The Malaysian business community and the Malaysian Government are aware that Hungary is committed to rapid economic growth. Since 1968, its economic system has provided more [word indistinct] for free enterprise. Industrialization, according to all the economic intelligence reports, has made considerable progress in the last 10 years. Malaysia, too, is more like a primary commodity-producing country even though it [words indistinct] becoming a full-fledged industrialized country.

The Hungarian foreign minister's talks with Malaysian ministers and senior government officers covered a wide-range of trade and economic issues. The media have given prominence particularly to the excellent prospects for joint ventures and projects, involving appropriate enterprises of the two countries.

Malaysia is interested in marketing more commodities, such as palm oil and tin, to central European countries. Apart from those items, Malaysian manufactured goods should be of interest to Hungarian consumers.

With the steady growth of the consumer society throughout the ASEAN region, Hungary should find Malaysia the most appropriate location for the establishment of commercial joint ventures. In this connection, Dr Varkonyi had discussed the possibility of a unique railway equipment venture with Malaysia. This will involve the assembly of Hungarian rail buses in Malaysia. The [words indistinct] will be exported to ASEAN member countries as well as to other markets in the East Asia-Pacific region. Hungarian-made rail buses are already in operation in the Malaysian railway system. Yet, [words indistinct], there will probably be some positive development in civil aviation. Talks will be held in the near future on an air services agreement between Hungary and Malaysia.

All in all, the two countries will be strengthening their trade, economic, and cultural ties.

Dissidents Offered UMNO Council Membership
BK0212084988 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0828 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Dec 2 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed's new United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) Friday [2

December] made another move to heal the rift between the party and dissidents led by former Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah.

Mahathir, after a meeting of the party's Supreme Council, announced that the party had decided to accept as members of the council five of the dissidents.

The five—former Deputy Primary Industries Minister Radzi Sheikh Ahmad, former Deputy Transport Minister Rahmat Osman, former Deputy Works Minister Zainal Abidin Zin, former Welfare Minister Shahrir Abdul Samad, and lawyer Marina Yusof—had been elected to the Supreme Council of the original UMNO in April last year.

That party was declared unlawful by a court of law in February this year after it was found to have several unregistered branches, and Mahathir subsequently formed the new UMNO.

Mahathir said the five dissidents would have to become members of new UMNO first before they could take their seats in the council.

The new UMNO, just before its first General Assembly in October, accepted into the council three dissidents who had by then become members of the new UMNO. They were former Deputy Foreign Minister Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, former Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Ajib Ahmad, and former Deputy Energy, Telecommunications and Posts Minister Rahim Bakar.

The new party also threw its doors open to all Malays. When the party was set up in February, Mahathir had said it would not admit those who had opposed his leadership during the original party elections in April 1987 (at which Tengku Razaleigh narrowly failed to unseat Mahathir as party president).

And at the conclusion of the October General Assembly, Mahathir offered cabinet portfolios to Tengku Razaleigh and his close ally Musa Hitam, a former deputy prime minister.

Both did not accept the offer, saying this was not the way to heal the rift in the Malay community.

Cambodia

Celebration of KUFNCD's 10th Anniversary

Heng Samrin Speech
BK0212064788 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] On the morning of 2 December at the National Olympic Stadium, the Committee for Organizing National and International Festivals of the KUFNCD

National Council, in cooperation with the Ministry of National Defense, organized a grand and solemn meeting to mark the KUFNCD's 10th founding anniversary.

Among the presidium attending the meeting were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh Party Committee; Comrade Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense; Comrade Mean Sam-an, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association; Comrade Sam Sundoeun, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee; the comrades ministers and deputy ministers; representatives of intellectuals, the clergy, and ethnic minorities; and many cadres and workers from central services and the KPRAF. The comrade ambassadors and charge d'affaires of friendly countries accredited to Cambodia were also present.

After the PRK's national anthem, Comrade Heng Samrin gave a speech saying in essence that 10 years ago, the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation—currently the KUFNCD—was founded on 2 December 1978 with the aim of rallying all patriotic forces to topple the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime, which ruled as a dictator and barbarously massacred its own people. The multitude of people, with a resolute patriotic spirit, courageously fought and in a short time completely saved the Cambodian motherland.

The comrade general secretary further said during the past 10 years, our front has firmly adhered to the principle of rallying great patriotic forces of the people and masses of various nationalities and patriotic forces in and outside the country to take part in defending and building the motherland until scoring successive victories to this day. Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin stressed that to achieve the insistent aspiration of our people who want to live in peace and happiness and check the danger of the Pol Pot genocidal regime's return in Cambodia, the entire party, our Armed Forces, and people should constantly strengthen and expand the

nation's great unity and pool their physical and moral efforts to achieve good results in the tasks of defending and building the motherland.

Chea Sim Message

BK0212091588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Message from Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, to the people—recorded; date not given]

[Text] Greetings to the beloved and respected clergy, compatriots, and all the comrades cadres and combatants: Today our front is 10 years old. After it was founded on 2 December 1978 under the leadership of the party and with the effective and timely assistance of the Vietnamese volunteer army, the front has rallied great patriotic forces of the people and masses to fight and liberate the people and the country from the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime and scored a brilliant victory on 7 January 1979. Since then, the front has always and firmly stuck to its strategic goal of rallying great united national forces of the people and masses to defend and build the country which was serious damaged under the genocidal regime. This has restored independence and sovereignty to our Cambodian society. The people's lives have been brought to the current happy and prosperous state.

In rallying these forces, the front cooperated with other mass organizations, namely women's associations, youth unions, and trade unions, and have correctly and consistently adhered to the basic principle of the front concerning great national unity aimed at defending and building the Cambodian motherland. We have carried out propaganda and educational activities and constantly promoted a genuine patriotic conscience and a spirit of self-reliance aimed at expanding the people's right to be masters and to be responsible for the country's destiny. We have united all nationalities throughout the country and rallied patriotic forces, regardless of their political tendencies or religious beliefs, which include workers, peasants, merchants, intellectuals, monks, old and young, male and female Cambodian people living abroad, and patriots among opposing Cambodian groups who have awakened and volunteered to return to the nation and society. From a nation and society which were destroyed from top to bottom with almost nothing worthy of being a nation and society, our Cambodian society has become a strong, happy, and prosperous one with independence, sovereignty, and all administrative establishments to legally govern a country. The people live with full rights and freedom like citizens in other independent and sovereign countries the world over.

We have scored these brilliant successes because we have a great and firm united national force and international solidarity with socialist countries with the Soviet Union as a solid bastion. In particular, we have close solidarity

with Vietnam and Laos and with progressive, peace- and justice-loving forces the world over. Although there are still some temporary difficulties, generally speaking, we note that our people live in improved conditions, with rights and freedom under the protection of laws, party organizations, and all levels of state authorities. The front and various mass organizations are working together to solve and eliminate the remaining difficulties in our nation and society so as to create a happy and prosperous life for our people in general and so that they can live with rights and freedom in an independent, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned country which has good neighborly relations with countries regardless of their political and social regimes and which stands by the principles of peace coexistence, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, and mutual benefits.

Based on this goal, and in accordance with our people's aspiration to end the suffering and painful separation caused by a civil war instigated by imperialists and expansionists, our party and state have put forward a national reconciliation policy which has been vigorously welcomed by public opinion in and outside the country. The PRK's prestige has been raised in the international arena.

To successfully achieve this great national unity, the front National Council appeals to all misled compatriots among enemy ranks to think of their destiny and the survival of the motherland, which has been saved from genocide and which is advancing constantly on a road toward progress. Currently, people throughout the country are happy and busy with the task of building the nation and society to welcome the 10th anniversary of their rebirth and that of the motherland. Therefore, all misled compatriots, please hurry. Leave the enemy ranks and return to families, the nation, and society to cooperate in building our motherland into a peaceful, independent, democratic, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned state.

The KUFNCD appeals to compatriots inside the country and living abroad to support the PRK's national reconciliation policy and unite to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot regime from returning to massacre the Cambodian people again. Please continue more vigorously the tradition of expanding great national unity to contribute to defending and building the country and nation to welcome the 10th anniversary of the 7 January 1979 Victory Day, the day our nation was reborn. The front National Council appeals to all mass organizations to further increase their propaganda activities to inform people of the situation, revolutionary tasks in the new phase, the national reconciliation policy, and the six-point clemency policy. This is to awaken the people and masses; heighten the spirit of being masters to assume revolutionary tasks themselves; increase great national unity under the party leadership; actively take part in the movement to promote production and build national

economy; take part in the movement to defend revolutionary gains and our new regime; take part in the proselytization movement to win back misled persons in enemy ranks to welcome the 10th anniversary of the KUFNCD, 2 December, and to contribute to celebrating the 10th anniversary of our glorious National Day, 7 January 1989.

Number of Students Sent Abroad Reported

BK0112062488 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0422 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Dec (SPK)—This school year (1988-89) the Ministry of Education sent 886 students to study in the USSR, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam, Laos, Cuba, other friendly socialist countries, and India.

Five hundred and twenty six of the students are actually studying various higher training courses and 55 others post-graduate courses.

So far, Cambodia has sent abroad 5,780 students; 2,314 of them had already returned home and been posted to various public services.

Leaders at Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Congress

BK2911030788 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 November 88

[Text] On the morning of 18 November at the party political school in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey provincial town, the first provincial party congress was solemnly held under the chairmanship of Comrades Men Sam-An, political member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the central organization commission; Neou Sam, alternate member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey party committee; Duong Luon, deputy permanent secretary of the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey party committee; and (Nguyen Chau Tinh), member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of Lam Dong Provincial Party Committee. The congress was also attended by 140 outstanding party members, representatives of the nearly 1,000 party members of various offices, units, armed forces, districts, and communes throughout the province; and honored by the presence of the representatives from the central organization commission, mass organizations, the 4th Military Zone, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Provinces, and delegates from the Vietnamese Lam Dong province's party.

In his opening address, Comrade Neou Sam pointed out multifaceted remarkable developments made in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey province, in particular, the progress in building up the party's moral and organization policies, which have ensured the efficiency of the provincial party leadership, proudly providing the province with significant improvement. At present, the provincial seat and all districts, institutions, offices, units, and armed forces throughout the province, are under the leadership of their own party committee.

Comrade Neou Sam called on the members of the congress to enhance their sense of responsibility by strengthening their will to properly comprehend the political report of the party committee setting 1989 and 1990 plans aimed at improving shortcomings and boosting effectiveness. He also urged the members to perfectly carry out the congress resolutions of the party to promote its historical works toward a triumphant success.

Khieu Samphan Supports Sihanouk Proposal
BK0212014488 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 1 Dec 88

["Text" of an interview with Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs, by unidentified station correspondent—dated 1 December; read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] On 29 November, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk issued a communique reiterating his five-point stand on the settlement of the Cambodian problem that he put forth at the meeting held in Paris on 7 November. What is your opinion regarding this communique by the samdech?

[Answer] I would like to inform you that on 9 November, I sent a telegram to the samdech informing that I fully support his five-point stand. Since you, a representative of the Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, would like to know about my opinion, I am happy to stress here that I fully support this five-point stand of the samdech.

In my opinion, this five-point stand will certainly rally our national forces both inside and outside the country and our foreign friends in the world to bring about a new impetus in the struggle to liberate our country. Personally, I will always adhere to this five-point stand of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in my activities both at home and in the international arena.

5 Vietnamese Commanders Said Killed in Siem Reap
BK0112004488 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Excerpt] On the morning of 21 November, our National Army attacked and destroyed four Vietnamese company positions located at Bos, Samraong, Rumdeng, and Sambat villages and a battalion position at Damrei Chlang, Khna Pou commune, Sot Nikom District, Siem Reap battlefield. We killed 14 Vietnamese enemies on the spot, including 3 battalion commanders and 2 company commanders; wounded 17 others, including 4 company commanders; destroyed a rice warehouse containing 35 sacks of rice and 33 tents; and seized 36 AK's, 2 B-40's, 3 B-41's, 17 SKS guns, a 82-mm mortar, a 60-mm mortar, 3 pistols, 2 C-25 field radios, 3,500 rounds of AK ammunition, 68 rounds of B-40 and B-41 rockets, 400 light machinegun bullets, 28 rounds of 82-mm mortar

shells, 37 rounds of 60-mm mortar shells, 10 hand grenades, 76 mines, 12 sacks of rice, and a quantity of documents and war materiel. [passage omitted]

Indonesia

Portugal Said Denying Facts on East Timor
BK0112114288 Jakarta ANTARA in English
1016 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 1 (GANA/ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said that Portugal is trying to deny facts in asking for a discussion with Indonesia "on human rights issue" in East Timor.

"For years we have discussed human rights problems in the tripartite talks in New York and all of Portugal's questions have been answered, so what else do they want to talk about?" the foreign minister said in a press conference here on Thursday.

Ali Alatas questioned why is Portugal insisting on discussing the problem of East Timor. He said that that country should also care to discuss human rights issues in Angola and Mozambique.

When he was in Copenhagen on November 28, Portugal's Foreign Minister Joao de Dues Pinheiro told reporters that Portugal "wanted international support so that Indonesia would sit at a table and discuss" the human rights issue in East Timor, according to REUTER.

"Perhaps the Portuguese foreign minister had been out of touch with reality," Ali Alatas said when asked to comment on Pinheiro's statement.

He explained that Indonesia and Portugal had held discussions and dialogues for five years in 16 rounds of talks which were attended by a representative of the UN secretary general in New York.

All sorts of matters had been tabled in the talks, including religious freedom, the repatriation of former Portuguese civil servants and such small matters as the Portuguese names of roads and other Portuguese relics in East Timor.

More than that, Indonesia had also submitted photographs to the Portuguese side, he added.

"So we have discussed all that has to be discussed. What else do they want to discuss? Therefore, I really do not understand what he (Pinheiro) is trying to say," Alatas said, adding that it would seem that Pinheiro really wants to suggest that the issue of human rights had never been discussed.

Indonesia and Portugal have been in contact on the East Timor problem in New York by the good offices of the UN secretary general and Indonesia has always appreciated the efforts of the secretary general, Alatas said.

Asked about the possible visit of Portuguese members of parliament (MPs) to East Timor, Alatas said it would depend on the course of talks in New York.

Meanwhile, he also denied that members of the US Congress had not been well informed about the East Timor problem.

"The fact is that the US congressmen had not paid attention to the information supplied by Indonesia," he said commenting on the statements of a number of US congressmen that visited Jakarta in November.

Alatas even suggested that most probably [words indistinct] congressmen's statements on East Timor had really been influenced by certain circles in the US congress who wanted to derogate Indonesia.

Joint Exercise To Be Held With Malaysia

BK2911125388 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 29 Nov 88

[Text] Indonesia and Malaysia have agreed to hold a joint exercise codenamed "Latgabma Malindo Darsasa III AB" to maintain security stability in the two countries. The agreement was reached at the 17th meeting of the Malaysian-Indonesian General Border Committee in Jakarta this afternoon. The two delegations were led respectively by General Tri Sutrisno, commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia, and Malaysian Defense Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen.

According to Gen Tri Sutrisno, cooperation in the security of the two countries' border has brought about positive results.

Laos

PASASON Editorial Hails National Day

BK0212061188 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Dec 88

[PASASON 2 December editorial: "Wholeheartedly Pay Tribute to and Greet the 13th Anniversary of the 2 December National Day"]

[Text] Today, 2 December, marks the 13th anniversary the founding of the LPDR. Our entire party, Army, and multiethnic Lao people are very happy to joyously celebrate together our national day of historic significance at a time when the situation in the world as well as the situation in the country are going through new profound changes in favor of the tasks of defending and building our country into a prosperous and secure nation.

Thirteen years ago—precisely on 2 December 1975, while the multiethnic Lao people were rising up throughout the country to seize administrative power, a national congress of the people's representatives was convened in Vientiane, at which the establishment of the LPDR was majestically declared. That event marked an advancement into a new

brilliant era by the entire Lao people who have become the genuine masters of their own country and destiny. It also constituted the beginning of the total disintegration of the neocolonialism and the feudal system in Laos. That event took place 13 years ago.

The past 13 years have been plagued with numerous obstacles, including subversive activities carried out by enemies intent on wiping out our young republic right after its inception. Another major obstacle is that we have been faced with the aftermath of the devastating and notorious war that went on for several decades as well as with the numerous severe difficulties and hardships imposed on our people by the old regime. Thanks to the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP led by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, our entire party, Army, and masses have further enhanced the right to be the owners of our country and the traditional national unity and unification and have concentrated all efforts and wisdom on fulfilling the two strategic tasks of defending and building the country, thereby scoring one great victory after another.

For instance, over past year, based on the spirit of the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the fourth party congress and the other decisions made by the party Central Committee, profound changes have been effected in various fields in our country, particularly in the economy, new economic mechanisms, and the organization of working methods. Standing out prominently in these changes are the switching of business enterprises and all economic activities to the business accounting system and the shift from agricultural production to goods production. Subsequently, the production of goods has developed. Small and large markets have emerged in the countryside. Free and legitimate circulation of goods has been extensively carried out, thus clearly contributing to the promotion of production and improvement of the people's living conditions. Though rice production this year has been unproductive due to serious drought, preparations have been made in many localities to fight against imminent famine. Farmers have been systematically mobilized and encouraged to grow dry season rice and other substitute crops.

In the industrial handicraft, trade, communications and transport fields, production movements have been carried out with the spirit of effecting new changes. Some branches of these services have apparently managed to carry out production in a rigorous manner. For example, tobacco production and the production of soft drinks and beer have increased by 6 and 35 percent respectively in the past 9 months. Compared to the same period of the previous year, the total value of goods circulated in the country increased considerably in the first 8 months of this year—by 165 percent. It is expected that the value of overall exports for 1988 will increase by 14 percent compared to 1987. All this has created a new factor for economic development in our country in the coming year.

In the political field, over the past year another step has been taken to consolidate state administrative power at all levels. The elections at the district and the provincial and city municipal levels have been smoothly carried out, thus indicating that the promotion of popular democracy has been clearly enhanced and upheld. The congresses of various mass organizations, such as the Lao People's Revolutionary Union and the Women's Union, have been successfully and triumphantly convened. Preparations are currently being actively made for convening the Second National Congress of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions, scheduled to take place in the near future. All this has resulted in the gradual strengthening of the popular-democratic state power and of the multiethnic unity and cohesion among the entire people as well as the worker-peasant alliance under the party leadership.

As for education, public health, and culture, new progress has also been made. Educational strategy for the period from now to the year 2000 has been publicized and implemented among the masses. The movement to promote sanitation and disease control measures has been extensively implemented at the grassroots level. Mother and child care work has received better attention than before. An epidemic of various diseases among the tribal people has been gradually eradicated and checked. Mass literary and artistic work has been promoted and has gradually acquired better content to become a sharp tool for effecting new changes.

In the meantime, national defense and public security maintenance work has also been brilliantly fulfilled. The enemies' schemes to aggress against and to infiltrate into certain areas to create disturbances have been gradually thwarted. Our national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity have been securely safeguarded while public order and security have been basically maintained.

In the international field, throughout 1988 the LPDR has actively carried out movements to contribute to promoting an atmosphere of cooperation and peace in the world and in the region, thus creating a favorable factor for promoting mutual understanding among the neighboring and brotherly countries.

All this is the victory scored in the initial step of advancement taken by our beloved and cherished country. It is also a glorious fruit of the effecting of new changes in our country and a majestic victory scored on the path of defending and building the country over the past 13 years.

Nevertheless, we are not yet satisfied with the above-mentioned victory and achievements. This is because our immediate tasks still remain very heavy. We must be resolute in solving the numerous remaining problems and shortcomings. First of all, we must find ways to make everyone appreciate and translate into reality the correct and glorious line of the party spelled out in the

resolutions adopted at the fourth party congress as well as the fourth, fifth, and sixth resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee and all decisions reached by the Council of Ministers.

In production, we must concentrate efforts on promoting production in the coming dry season to the best of our abilities with a view to lessening the adverse effects caused by drought in the previous years and to solving the problem of food shortage for the multiethnic people. At the same time, we must continue to encourage production units at the central and local levels to shift to the socialist business accounting mechanism, step up the work of consolidating and building political foundations by paying attention to densely populated areas in conjunction with the building and consolidation of the organizations at the grassroots level in order to make them strong and firm in all respects. In addition, we must expeditiously upgrade and consolidate the apparatuses of all services at the central, regional, and grassroots levels so as to make them simple and small but strong and efficient and reduce the number of middle-level apparatuses, and strengthen those at the grassroots. More importantly, we must heighten a sense of vigilance, consolidate national defense and public security maintenance work, maintain internal security, smash all subversive and destructive schemes of the enemies, especially their psychological warfare tactics to effect a peaceful change.

Therefore, it is now more important than ever that all cadres, party members, combatants, state employees, workers, and multiethnic people throughout the country must more profoundly and systematically appreciate the party's direction of new all-round changes, including those in our thinking, economic structure, management mechanism, organization, and working methods. After that we must strive to consolidate and raise to a higher degree the level of political and ideological unification within the party as well as among the masses in the task of effecting new changes. On this basis, we must review the execution of these tasks over the past year in each locality and service under the responsibility of each individual to identify mistakes and good points so that new factors and progressive guidelines can be introduced and that shortcomings and mistakes can be rectified step by step with a view to building unification in the ideological line and practical deeds, thereby improving the quality and efficiency of the activities of each service, locality, and grassroots. Only by doing this will we be able to fulfill the execution of the party's political tasks in effecting new changes and to make our country incessantly prosperous.

Long live the spirit of 2 December.

Philippines

Aquino Rules Out Early Talks on U.S. Bases
*BK0212102088 Quezon City RPN 9 Television
in English 1000 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today dashed U.S. hopes of an early negotiation on the future of vital

American military bases. The president said this will begin in 1990—a year before the expiration of the pact covering the bases.

Asked by reporters covering Malacanang on the statement of U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt, President Aquino said: They will just have to wait until I give them notice. Mrs Aquino said she plans to notify Washington of her government's intention to terminate the treaty a year before it expires in 1991. [sentence as heard]

Yesterday, Platt expressed hopes talks on the 41-year-old treaty could begin sometime in 1989, but he stressed there has been no agreement on the date.

Senate Drops Bases Pullout Contingency Fund
HK0212034188 Manila BUSINESS STAR
in English 2 Dec 88 p 16

[Text] Economic realities have prompted the Senate to drop its proposal of a P [pesos] 7.5 billion contingency fund to finance alternative uses for the U.S. military bases here in the event the Americans decide to withdraw after 1991.

The Lower House earlier approved a resolution to set aside P2.5 billion starting next year up to 1991 to demonstrate to the Americans that the Philippine government is prepared to cope with any economic dislocations resulting from the sudden pullout of the bases. The contingency fund was provided to strengthen the Philippine hand in U.S. bases negotiations.

The Senate inserted the contingency fund provision in Senate joint resolution No. 5.

Ironically, it was antibases advocate Senator Aquilino Pimentel Jr. who recommended that this be dropped. Pimentel told his colleagues that the public would not look kindly on such a sum being tied up for something that is still "purely speculative and anticipatory." Many other projects are in need of funding he added.

Pimentel argued that the manner of appropriating the first installment of P2.5 billion next year would only give a "very weak, faint and ambiguous signal" to U.S. authorities. Pimentel was referring to the fact that the 1989 national budget approved by the Lower House allocates the said amount as part of "unprogrammed funds." This means that money would only be set aside if there is any leftover after spending for maintenance and operating expenses, capital outlay and debt service.

The joint resolution passed by the Senate on second reading yesterday, merely appropriates an initial amount of P5 million for the operation of a Joint Legislative-Executive Bases Commission. The commission will conduct feasibility studies on alternative uses of the bases. The studies have to be submitted by June 16, 1990 at the latest because the President will be notifying the U.S. on her position regarding the bases three months later on

Sept. 16, 1990. The commission will consist of 11 members: Five cabinet members appointed by the President and three legislators from each of the two houses to be appointed by the Senate President and House Speaker in consultation with their majority and minority floor leaders.

All the commission's members are prohibited from receiving "any compensation, allowances or emoluments for services rendered."

Because this is a joint resolution which would have "the force and effect of a law," the Senate will pass it on third and final reading next week, after which it will then be transmitted to the Lower House for approval. Afterwards the President will also have to approve it.

Aquino Said To Consider Visit to Hawaii
HK0212083188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] President Corazon Aquino said that the presence of former President Marcos in Hawaii will not be an impediment to a possible visit by her to the island in the near future. She made this statement during a meeting with Lieutenant Governor Benjamin Cayetano of Hawaii yesterday. Again, here is Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno:

[Begin Benigno recording in English] President Corazon Aquino yesterday, December 1, said that she would seriously consider visiting Hawaii. This was relayed to newsmen by Lieutenant Governor Benjamin Cayetano of Hawaii who called on the president at the Malacanang premier guesthouse. Quote, we invited the president to come to Hawaii and to speak not only to some 150,000 Filipino-Americans there but to the people of Hawaii, unquote, Cayetano said.

He said the former President Marcos would not be an impediment although he admitted that Mr Marcos still had some supporters there. He pointed out that most of the Filipinos in Hawaii had acknowledged President Aquino as the leader of the Philippines and said that Marcos was now part of the country's history. Quote, I know President Aquino has many admirers there, and I also know Filipinos share her aspirations and hope for the Philippines, unquote, Cayetano said.

Cayetano added that he visited relatives in Urdaneta, Pangasinan. Quote, we got a tremendous reception. The people were so warm. It is one of the highlights of my trip, besides meeting the president, unquote, Cayetano said. [end recording]

That was an account of the president's meeting with Hawaii's Lieutenant Governor Benjamin Cayetano.

'Significant Pledge for ZOPFAN' Noted
HK0212033588 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 2 Dec 88 p 4

[Editorial: "A Significant Pledge for Zopfan"]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus' visit to Vietnam this week was the first made by a Cabinet-level Filipino official since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1976. His talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach dwelt on the conditions of peace in the region and the roles the two countries could play in the promotion of regional security. Significantly, the joint communique resulting from the visit pledged the two governments to work for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN) in Southeast Asia.

Cynics who perceive the two countries as mere client-states of the two superpowers could dismiss the pledge as nothing more than empty rhetoric. The Philippines and Vietnam host American and Soviet bases respectively. Such pronouncements can therefore only be assessed in the context of superpower policies in the region.

But the situation suggests possibilities. Referring to the goal of neutrality, Mr. Manglapus said, "All of sudden, it might be possible. Things are developing in a way that it might be possible."

It should be noted that the two countries have shown evidence of their desire to break away from the comforting, but confining embrace of their superpower patrons.

Such indications must be seen in the light of the two countries' track record of resisting colonial rule. The Philippines staged the first revolution against a Western and colonial power in Asia. And Vietnam has fought to preserve her independence against the Chinese, the French and the Americans. In various ways, the two countries have engaged in the successful pursuit of previously unimagined possibilities. It is perhaps significant that the two have jointly called attention to neutrality as a regional issue.

To be realistic, the outcome of these discussions will depend on the outcome of superpower diplomacy and summitry. But the emerging insubordination of client-states all over the world might suggest to both the Soviet Union and the United States the increasing costs of pursuing an adversarial superpower rivalry using client-states.

The rest of the Southeast Asian countries should be willing to do their part in strengthening and expanding the initiatives raised by the Philippines and Vietnam.

Laurel Criticizes Japan at Business Gathering
HK0212095188 Hong Kong AFP in English 0812 GMT
2 Dec 88

[Text] Manila, Dec 2 (AFP)—Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel Friday accused Japan of maintaining colonial practices in its trade relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Mr Laurel, addressing a conference of businessmen from ASEAN and Japan, urged Tokyo to lower trade barriers and hasten the transfer of technology in order to create a "true partnership" with the six-member group.

"Japan has been careful to emphasize that her armed might is purely defensive both in character and intent.

"Nevertheless, some aspects of a typically colonial relationship remain in the relations between the ASEAN and Japan," Mr Laurel said.

Such relations were typified by the fact that Japan mainly buys raw materials from ASEAN and exports manufactured products to them. "There is a perceptible if deliberate effort to change this but change is hampered by tariff and nontariff restrictions in the Japanese market," he said.

ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand most of which were occupied by the Japanese during World War II.

Mr Laurel, speaking to an audience including Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry president Rokuro Ishikawa and Japanese Ambassador Tsuneo Tanaka, urged Japanese firms to accelerate transfers of technology and increase the managerial roles of nationals in host countries.

"More needs to be done in order to transform the ASEAN-Japan relationship into a true partnership wherein a more efficient division of labor, freed to the extent possible of distorting restrictions, is achieved," he said.

A higher standard of living for ASEAN's population of more than 300 million will expand opportunities for Japanese products and investments, he added.

"The economic prosperity and political stability of the ASEAN countries are inexorably essential to the continued peace, security and prosperity of Japan."

Trade between ASEAN and Japan rose from 28 billion dollars in 1986 to 35 billion dollars in 1987 with ASEAN enjoying a four billion dollar surplus, according to official Japanese figures.

Japan To Extend 88.5 Billion Yen Loan
*HK0212020988 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] Japan will extend a loan of 88.5 billion yen, or about \$739 (?million), to the Philippines for development projects. This is Japan's largest ever yen loan to the Philippines. The loan, to be provided under the fiscal 1988 budget, will carry an interest rate of 2.7 percent a year and be repaid over 25-30 years. It will include about \$300 million for roads, electrification and other development projects; and \$330 million for (?co-financing) with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Hungary
*HK0212090588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Text] The Philippines and Hungary have agreed to open residential embassies in Manila and Budapest next year.

According to Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus and Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, the move will improve RP [Republic of the Philippines]-Hungary relations. The Philippines ambassador to Romania will act as the country's envoy to Hungary while the Hungarian ambassador to Indonesia will become its nonresident ambassador to the Philippines.

Minister Varkonyi stressed that Hungary is happy to see the progress of the Southeast Asian countries.

Aquino Greets New Pakistani Prime Minister
*HK0212081588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino extended her warmest greetings to Benazir Bhutto on her election as the new prime minister of Pakistan. The message was read by Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno.

[Begin Benigno recording in English] Your excellency:

On behalf of the government and people of the Republic of the Philippines and on my own, I am delighted to extend to your excellency my warmest felicitations as you assume the high office of prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The overwhelming support you and Begum Nurza Bhutto and your party received throughout the country is a manifestation of the Pakistani people's desire for the restoration of democratic life and a tribute to your leadership.

Your victory is also reflective of the great esteem in which you are held by your people.

It is (?my wish, therefore), to work with you closely during your incumbency in promoting the friendly relations between our two countries and peoples for our mutual benefit.

I wish you every success in your high office as you embark upon your great mission to bring peace, unity and prosperity to the people of Pakistan.

Accept, excellency, the assurances of my distinguished considerations

Sincerely,

[Signed] Corazon C. Aquino [end recording]

Creation of Nuclear Monitoring Body Urged
*HK0212100388 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Text] Twenty-one congressmen are urging the creation of a Nuclear Weapons Monitoring Commission [NWMC]. The congressmen claimed that the NWMC's task will be to ensure that the constitutional provision against nuclear weapons is effectively enforced. They had earlier filed a consolidated bill for the declaration of a nuclear-free zone in the Philippines. Representative Anna Coseteng is one of the sponsors of the antinuclear bill.

Aquino Denies Inaction on Peace Zone Proposal
*HK0212084588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino denied that the government is not acting on the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines' [CBCP] proposal to establish zones of peace in guerrilla-infested areas around the country. The CBCP issued the proposal during a meeting with President Aquino in Malacanang.

However, Bacolod Bishop Antonio Fortich said that almost 3 weeks had passed yet the administration has not acted on the Catholic Church's zone of peace proposal.

Under the proposal, areas declared as zones of peace will be off limits to government troops and the NPA rebels.

In her short response, the president said that the proposal is still under serious study by the Department of National Defense, Department of Local Governments, Regional Development Councils, and by the local officials.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos earlier said that aside from studying the proposal, past experience should also be considered. He recalled the cease-fire negotiations between the government and the rebels failed because the rebels took advantage of the cease-fire period to strengthen their forces.

In other news, the president said she will welcome any measure passed by Congress to reduce prices of basic commodities. This was her reaction to Senator Heherson Alvarez' proposal to file a bill that will give President Aquino full powers to cut down drastic price increases of basic commodities, and will allow the government to stockpile products in areas prone to price manipulation.

The president said that she has not arranged a meeting with congressional leaders on the price reduction issue.

Secretary Issues Directive on PAL Dispute

HK0112092188 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Regarding the Philippine Airline [PAL] pilots' second notice of strike, Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon said he will issue a directive before leaving for Saudi Arabia tomorrow. Drilon will also issue an order to resolve the deadlock on the collective bargaining agreement [CBA] between PAL pilots and management. The failure to sign a new contract extending the CBA was the cause of the problem, Drilon added. According to the pilots, the CBA is not incorporated in the new agreement.

[Drilon recording indistinct]

Drilon also said that there is no possibility for the labor sector to ask for a wage increase if the price rollback of prime commodities is not effected. The oil prices have recently been reduced and the effects will only be evident in the following months. They are now studying a proposal on the possibility of authorizing each region to determine the workers' salaries.

Consul's Help Sought in Serving Marcos Subpoena

HK0212044188 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] The Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] will ask the Department of Foreign Affairs to force former President Marcos to accept subpoenas issued to him by the PCGG. The subpoenas are related to criminal cases filed against Marcos for the acquisition of ill-gotten wealth from the country.

PCGG Commissioner Augusto Villareal said that Consul General Tomas Gomez III will be asked to make sure that Marcos receives the subpoenas in Hawaii. Marcos has so far refused to receive them, in what the PCGG described as a move to delay trial of the case.

Ramos on Military Involvement in Coup Plan

HK0112085388 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos is not dismissing the possibility that some military personnel were involved in the rumoured coup attempt that the loyalists planned to stage last week.

In an interview with the Malacanang press corps, Ramos said that this angle is being seriously investigated by the intelligence agencies of the Department of National Defense [DND] and the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP]. He claimed that the AFP and the DND were aware of the loyalists' plan a week before it was to be carried out. Ramos also commented on the zone of peace proposal by Bacolod Bishop Antonio Fortich.

[Begin Ramos recording in English] What has taken place is that this was purely a civilian affair engineered by the CEDECOR, Commonwealth Development Corporation, headed by a certain Mr Jose Ocampo. Now, Mr Ocampo appears to have been charged in various places for estafa [swindling] like in Olongapo for which a warrant of arrest was not issued. So, the authorities are again charging him for this attempt to fool a lot of innocent and tragically poor people in Tarlac and some other parts of the country.

However, the authorities, concerned about the [word indistinct] authority are looking into the possible military aspects of this, because it is possible that there could have been some intentions to exploit or ride on this movement of [word indistinct] civilians toward the Manila area. We can not discount that possibility, but it will take some study to prove that there is a military connection.

I also would like to mention that contrary to what has been reported by sectors of the media, the DND and the AFP were very much on top of that situation even as early as one week before in the sense that the field commanders were reporting information that they had gathered to the chief of staff, and the chief of staff furnished me copies of these. For example, on Saturday night, the president and the cabinet attended a gathering hosted by Secretary Drilon, and owing to the fact that there were some reports of movement toward Manila, I immediately directed the commanding general of the National Capital Region General Biazon to take precautionary action. That party took place without any untoward incident. They were being watched nightly and according to plan, and since Saturday afternoon, the DND/AFP have been on the alert to thwart the occurrence of any untoward incident. But this has been kept quiet in the sense that there has been no violent moves or covert moves that could be interpreted as becoming violent. [end recording]

Ramos Working for Upkeep of Police Forces

HK0112042988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 1 Dec 88 p 7

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said he is working for the abolition of the mandatory 18-percent contribution which all municipalities remit from their gross revenues to the national government for the upkeep of police force.

Ramos said the contribution impairs the municipal government's capability to fight communist rebels.

Ramos issued the statement upon being informed that the police stations in the 17 municipalities of his home province of Pangasinan were in need of 630 short firearms, did not have a single patrol jeep, and were sorely lacking in communications equipment.

During a meeting with the provincial peace and order council in Lingayen, Ramos provided local officials with temporary relief from their plight as he ordered Gen. Renato de Villa, Armed Forces chief of staff, to release immediately to the Pangasinan PC-INP command all available guns, radio sets, vehicles, and other equipment useful in police work.

Ramos also promised Bishop Federico Linon, Gov. Rafael Colet, and Lt. Col. Rameo Odi, PC-INP commander, and other officials that he would also follow up the release of P [pesos] 150 million in additional funds from Malacanang to purchase logistics for the PC-INP.

Ramos said it is imperative for the local police forces to be fully equipped to give them the upper hand in fighting common criminals and communist rebels.

Ramos said members of the local police form the nation's first line of defense and it is of utmost importance that they be given the best chance of achieving success in their work.

Ramos said that in eliminating the 18-percent mandatory contributions of municipalities, funds can be easily generated by the various local governments for emergency situations.

Firms Said To Favor Civilian-Military Junta
HK0212100788 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] A majority of the country's business firms favor a civilian-military junta to replace the constitutional government. This was the result of a survey conducted by the Center for Research and Communication.

According to the survey, 43.2 percent said they are willing to cooperate with a civilian-military government; 6 percent expressed opposition to this kind of administration. The survey was conducted of 90 major industries around the country.

The survey also showed that 59.1 percent were satisfied with President Aquino's performance while 4.5 percent are very satisfied with it. The survey was conducted in the months of October and November.

Meanwhile, the survey noted that the level of industrial operations in the country will not be affected by the pullout of the U.S. military bases.

'Senate Potent Bloc' Opposes CAGU Budget
HK0112042788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 1 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] A senate potent bloc is pushing for the rejection of the P [pesos] 560-million budget proposed for the Citizens Armed Geographical Units (CAFGUS) next year because of serious legal and moral questions on the organization.

Sen. John Osmenia, who is reputed for his conservative views, is spearheading the move to scrap the budget proposed for the CAFGUS.

A big group led by Senate President Pro Tempore Teofisto Guingona is supporting Osmenia's initiative.

The scrapping of the CAFGUS budget was part of the huge budget reduction proposal formally submitted by Osmenia to Sen. Neptali Gonzales, chairman of the Senate committee on finance.

While Osmenia said the CAFGUS budget is unnecessary because of its questionable legal status, the group of Guingona also raised moral questions.

In a privilege speech delivered recently, Guingona said the CAFGUS may be nothing more than resurrected members of the discredited Civilian Home Defense Forces.

Guingona also said the present CAFGUS do not fit into the government's objective to organize a highly-trained, and highly-disciplined citizens army.

Guingona cited what he called the widespread abuses committed by the CHDP during the deposed government.

The military hopes to organize 80,000 strong CAFGUS to counter the inroads of the communist insurgents in rural areas.

Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos has defended the organization of the CAFGUS in several congressional hearings.

Vigilantes Said Feared in Negros Barangays
HK0212033788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 2 Dec 88 p 3

[By Jaime Espina]

[Text] Bacolod City—Terror grips three mountain barangays in the town of Kabankalan some 98 kilometers south of Bacolod because of atrocities committed allegedly by anticommunist vigilantes and members of the Paramilitary Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Units (CAFGUS), according to a report from the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP) Kabankalan unit.

The barangays of Tagoc, Tagubon and Inapoy were peaceful areas at the time President Aquino assumed power but trouble began soon after civilian vigilantes were organized by the military in line with the President's total war policy against the communist.

The report said residents were made to join the vigilantes to bolster military claims that soldiers were winning the war against the rebels. Those who refused to sign up were branded as NPA members or sympathizers.

According to the TFDP report, local military authorities would call residents to a pulong-pulong or dialogue which turns out to be lecture on the evils of communism. Residents are told to denounce all ties with the underground.

The residents, mostly unschooled peasants, are then told to sign what the military says are safe conduct passes but which TFDP claims turn out to be a certification that those who signed surrendered.

On October 14, paramilitary troops returned and took away the Todera family's carabao, 15 chickens and 6,000 ears of corn, after the head of the Todera family was branded a member of the NPA.

On November 1 another suspected rebel, farmer Federico Aloba, was picked up and taken to the Sitio Mambaco detachment.

1,329 Guerrillas Said To Surrender in Zamboanga
HK0212105988 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 1 Dec 88 p 63

[By Tony Pe. Rimando]

[Text] Dipolog City—A total of 1,329 regular and active members and supporters of the New People's Army (NPA) from three Zamboanga del Norte towns surrendered recently to Brig Gen Gumersindo T. Yap, commanding general of the Army's first infantry (Tabak) division, and Gov Isagani S. Amatong.

The rebel-returnees, who constituted the biggest group of surrenderees in the Zamboanga peninsula since the insurgency problem expanded into the area, were accepted by Yap and Amatong during appropriate rites at the municipal grounds of Mutia town.

They took their mass oath of allegiance to the government before Mutia mayor Salustiano Bohol.

Col Rogaciano R. Bael, acting commanding officer of the Army's 101 infantry brigade, said the dissidents came from barangays Unidos, Tubak, Pausrio, Buenavista, Diolen, Newland, Tuglan, Alvinda, Totongan, New Siquijor, New Casul, Headtipan, and San Miguel of Mutia; barangays Sikatan, Teresita and Bagong Silang of Pinan town, and barangay El Paraiso of La Libertad town.

Capt Nonito Lucop, brigade civil-military operations chief, said the mass surrender was undertaken by the military through the joint coordination of local municipal officials and leaders of various multisectoral groups, including the church, in line with President Aquino's national reconciliation and development program.

Gen Yap reported that the returnees later attended a three-day live-in value formation reorientation seminar during which they burned the effigy of Communist Party of the Philippines chairman Jose Maria Sison amidst shout of "Ibagsak ang Komunismo sa Pilipinas." [Down with communism in the Philippines]

The surrenderees also condemned the various atrocities committed by NPA rebels against the innocent and food contributions. [sentence as published]

Gov Amatong said the surrender strongly weakened the insurgency movement in Zamboanga del Norte and is expected to improve the peace and order condition in the province.

Gen Yap commended local government executives and leaders of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) for their significant contribution to the government's anti-insurgency campaign.

The Army Tabak division chief said the commendable achievement of provincial, municipal and barangay officials in the delivery of government service to the rural people, thereby bringing the government closer and more visible to them, has wrought havoc to the NPA's expansion program in the countryside.

"It is gratifying to note that local government officials under President Aquino's administration have taken an active role in the maintenance of peace and order in their respective areas of responsibility, most of the time, working side by side with the military," Gen Yap said.

Countermeasures Ordered Against CPP 'Reform'
HK0212033188 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 2 Dec 88 pp 1, 39

[By Fred M. Lobo]

[Text] President Aquino and the Cabinet were alerted yesterday by the military on the implementation by the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP)-New people's Army (NPA) of its own version of agrarian reform.

Immediately after receiving the military report, the President and the Cabinet gave the go signal for the launching of countermeasures against the CPP-NPA's "agrarian revolution," including the filing of criminal charges against those occupying government lands and the intensified implementation of the government's Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP).

At yesterday's Cabinet meeting, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos reported that based on captured documents, the CPP-NPA is implementing its "agrarian revolution" nationwide.

The defense establishment considers this one of the critical issues being exploited by the communist terrorists in attracting more adherents to their cause. This should, therefore, be addressed with resolve and urgency before it gets out of control," Ramos said.

Ramos furnished the President and the Cabinet with a confidential report of Gen. Renato de Villa, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, stating that the CPP-NPA has already confiscated vast tracts of lands of big landowners and distributed these to tenant farmers under its "Rebolusyonaryong Agraryo [Agrarian Revolution]" program.

"The government will take adequate and appropriate measures since it considers the seizure of lands illegal," Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said.

Benigno pointed out that Mrs. Aquino and the Cabinet approved of the launching of countermeasures but shared the view of Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme that the CPP-NPA's agrarian reform program will not succeed because of lack of support mechanisms.

De Villa said the CPP-NPA's agrarian revolution calls for the reduction of land rent and elimination of usury; free distribution of lands; peasant uprisings if the government intervenes in villages already functioning under a revolutionary local government.

De Villa said that the CPP-NPA claimed to have implemented the program nationwide.

De Villa recommended the following:

1. Accelerated implementation of the CARP by the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) and other agencies.
2. Filing of criminal cases against persons who occupy lands under the CPP-NPA program.
3. Government protection for landowners in CARP implementation.
4. Sustained government counter propaganda against the CPP-NPA agrarian revolution.
5. Formulation of countermeasures and neutralization of the CPP-NPA program by a special body or task force of concerned agencies to be created under the Peace and Order Councils (POCs).

Meanwhile, Ramos also called yesterday for coordinated government efforts at curbing illegal fishing nationwide.

He said that fishermen have raised the alarm against dynamite and cyanide fishing in various parts of the country.

Mrs. Aquino and the Cabinet agreed that a more vigorous campaign against illegal fishing should be carried out.

Field Commanders Combat Records Reviewed
HK0212020788 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo announced that AFP chief of staff, General Renato de Villa, is now reviewing the combat performances of all field commanders to determine whether they are doing their jobs well. Florendo said the matter was discussed extensively during a day-long command conference in Camp Aguinaldo yesterday [1 December]. The command conference was attended by ranking AFP generals and officers to review ongoing military combat operations against the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA. He said those who failed in the performance audit would either be replaced, transferred or would undergo retraining. He said the military target for the insurgency war is to dismantle the political base established by the CPP-NPA on the barangay level. Florendo also took time to denounce the communist guerrillas for their human rights violations. He challenged the human rights people to help the military investigate alleged human rights violations in the countryside.

Civilian Groups Unite To Fight Communism
HK0112123588 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Several anticommunist organizations have agreed to unite their forces to help the military in its battle against communism. The newly organized umbrella organization, the National Alliance for Democracy, is composed of the Alsa Masa, bantay bayan [civilian volunteers], contra force, and several other groups.

According to (Nadjamon Serg Remonde), the organization will hold meetings at the barangays to give the people information about communism and to advise them on how to fight the rebels.

Church Leaders Warned of Communist Infiltration
HK0112043388 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 1 Dec 88 pp 1, 16

[By Wilma Yamzon]

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) yesterday warned church leaders against possible communist infiltration in their social and civil work, following reports that the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the New People's Army (NPA) have reactivated their strategy of infiltrating religious groups and activities.

Col. Bienvenido Castillo, AFP chief of chaplains, said infiltrating religious organizations and their activities is part of the rebels' tactics to increase the number of their regular and part-time members and regain their losses in the war with the military and the government.

Castillo had just attended the Church and Defense Consultative Conference (Cadence) in Baguio City attended by about 150 clergymen and military officers from Mt. Province.

He said the infiltration process is "very subtle and complicated" as penetrators get strong support from international allies.

He said one of the rebels' strategies is that a seemingly good leader will come in and pretend to be a member of a certain organization. Penetrators attempt to do better than the others in an activity, Castillo added.

He declared that penetrators would cite common Bible verses and phrases to convince their audience but later inject Marxist teachings once the people are engrossed in what the rebels are propagating.

Castille also told clergymen of all denominations that they seem to have too much involvement in social and civic activities so that "we can not distinguish anymore the dividing line between the teachings of communism and the teachings of Christ."

During the Cadence conference, jointly chaired by Defense Undersecretary Leonardo Quisumbing and Bishop Severio Pelayo, clergymen and military leaders agreed on a constant dialogue between the church and the military.

They said church leaders, particularly in Benguet and Mt. Province, have cordial relations and constant exchanges of ideas.

The program of action between the religious sector and the AFP should be geared to the maintenance of peace, justice, respect, and prosperity of humanity, they said.

They said problems between the two sectors are resolved immediately because of constant dialogue through the Cadence.

"We agree that if the military will also purge its membership of scalawags, the church will also perform its share of shepherding its flock," they said.

On their conflicting views about insurgency, Bishop Pelayo declared that the church-military problem is just a matter of perception. "This does not necessarily mean that one is in the wrong while the other is in the right," he said.

"Righteousness and reality are more complex than one's point of view. That is why there is need for dialogue," Pelayo said, stressing the importance of communication between the church and the military.

Meanwhile, Col. Oscar Florendo, AFP spokesman, said the military can not afford to fight with the church because "we know that our strongest ally and strongest enemy could be it."

He said the church has stronger influence than the executive and legislative departments.

Rescue Operation for NPA Captives Intensified

HK0112112388 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] The military has intensified its search for the seven soldiers currently held prisoners by the rebels in Quezon Province. The intensified campaign included sending more troops to the province to help in the search and rescue operations there. Here is Jessica Soco for the details:

[Begin recording] The 3,000 soldiers sent to the area were assigned particularly to search and rescue the seven soldiers held captive by the NPA Melito Glor command, the same NPA group who captured four lieutenants and a sergeant last June. It was learned that several companies of Scout Rangers will also be sent to the province despite calls from church leaders, former government officials and media representatives in Lucena City to hold negotiations with the rebels for the release of the soldiers.

A command conference was held today at Camp Aguinardo where Southern Luzon Command Chief Brigadier General Alejandro Galido informed Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] Chief of Staff General Renato S. de Villa of the negotiation proposal.

However, AFP Spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo declined to comment on the issue. He said that the commanders were told to double their efforts especially in the recovery of even one weapon from the rebels each month. He added that those who are not working well will be transferred to other units.

Florendo also said that the AFP is presently studying the zones of the peace proposal. He also criticized those who are accusing the military of human rights violations.

[Begin Florendo recording in English] Look who is talking. They are the ones who openly state that they are going to use force to overthrow this government, and the Armed Forces are using democratic processes to fight them. [end recording]

Defense of Taking of POW's

HK0212051388 *Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK*
in English 23 Nov 88 p 36

[Statement by Parago Sandoval of the Southern Mindanao Regional Command—no date given]

[Text] The people are asking: Why has the NPA taken the four policemen from Sto. Tomas as prisoners of war? We say because they were active personnel of the municipal hall when it was raided on October 10, 1988. As members of the Integrated National Police, Pfc. Juarez, Sgt. Cebigas, Cpl. Corpuz, and Pfc. Rosal form part and parcel of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines], the main instrument through which the Aquino government has pursued its total war policy against the people and the revolutionary forces.

However, not all military men are enemies of the revolutionary movement. At the time of the attack in Sto. Tomas, we could have easily shot and killed the four policemen but revolutionary justice forbade us. Our long years of experience have taught us to know our enemies and friends alike before taking any action.

Those who are not guilty of having committed crimes against the people have nothing to worry about. The same principle applies to prisoners of war who may eventually be released as long as they have not committed crimes and injustices against the people.

We have given the POWs the best treatment possible despite extreme difficulties brought about by the massive military operations in the area. We have facilitated communication between the POWs and their families reassuring them that a visit is possible after military operations shall have been suspended. We have also initiated moves for negotiations with the military, the provincial government, and church officials soon after the incident. We have made these known through an open letter sent to media entities.

But the military has taken a hardline position. It refuses to suspend their operations in the area affected and this is making negotiation impossible. This posture has surely driven a deeper rift between officers and their men.

For the southern Mindanao Regional Command of the NPA
Parago Sandoval

Former MNLF Leader Named to Government Post
HK0112043188 *Manila MANILA BULLETIN*
in English 1 Dec 88 pp 1, 17

[By Roy Sinfuego]

[Text] A former top commander of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) has been appointed member of the Western Mindanao (Region 9) Lupong Tagapagpaganap ng Pook (LTP) [Executive District Board], the executive arm of the region's autonomous government.

Ex-MNLF commander Abdularajack Sandag was sworn into office by Local Government Secretary Luis T. Santos at the Department of Local Government in Mandaluyong, Metro Manila Monday.

Sandag, a cousin of MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari, surrendered to the government at the headquarters of the 3rd marine Brigade, in Busbus, Jolo, Sulu last Nov. 18.

He was received by Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos and other officials including Rep. Sakur Tan of Jolo.

Sandag surrendered with 119 of his men and turned over 109 serviceable high-caliber firearms.

President Aquino's appointment of Sandag is a proof of the sincerity of the government's national reconciliation program, Muslim leaders said.

Director Dimas Pundato of the Office of Muslim Affairs (OMA) lauded the appointment of Sandag, saying it will convince other MNLF leaders to return to the fold of the law and start a new life.

Pundato also said the appointment will boost the government's effort to find a peaceful socio-political solution to the separatist problem in the southern Philippines.

The oath-taking ceremony was attended by Commissioner Alawi Mohamed, Prof. Henry Kong of the Mindanao State University (Sanga-Sanga campus), and Regional Assemblyman Razul Abdullah.

Sandag, the former vice chairman of the Tawitawi Revolutionary Committee of the MNLF, was a lieutenant colonel in the Bangsa Moro Armed Forces before he surrendered.

Senator Rasul on Mindanao Autonomy Issue
HK0112082388 *Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*
0700 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] The Tripoli agreement should be the basis of efforts to attain peace in Mindanao. This was the statement of Senator Santanina Rasul. She added that the sincerity of all sectors involved in this issue will be the key to peace in the area. The constitutional provisions on Mindanao, the Tripoli agreement, and the Mindanao autonomy act should be studied well and a proper conclusion arrived at. The Mindanao autonomous act is scheduled for discussion in the Senate. It is hoped that some provisions of the Tripoli accord will be incorporated in the bill. According to the Constitution, the Mindanao autonomous act should be approved before 17 January next year. This is the deadline set by the Constitution, which is 18 months after the Philippine congress has been convened.

[Begin Rasul recording in English] It is the dialogue between the government and the MNLF. I think they should [words indistinct] that this regional autonomous act would incorporate provisions of the Tripoli agreement. Because insofar as the MNLF is concerned, that is the bottom line. Any negotiation sees some implementation of the Tripoli agreement. Now, I think a study of the Tripoli agreement and the Constitution, as well as the implementation of the two regions in Mindanao, Regions 9 and 12, will show that there are more common things than divergences. If the people concerned will have the open-mindedness and the sincerity to put forward a permanent solution to the problem, we can look up the entire [word indistinct], the Constitution, the Tripoli agreement, and this autonomous bill, and compare it, and look for areas where there can be agreement and focus attention where there is divergence, and perhaps come up with some kind of a compromise so that we come up with a bill that will be acceptable to everybody. Otherwise, we can never solve the problem. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Senator Rasul denied that Nur Misuari has waged a holy war. She said this is the result of lack of communication.

Government Revenue Shortfall up to P15.5 Billion
HK0212033988 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English
2 Dec 88 pp 1, 15

[By Marianne V. Go]

[Text] The shortfall in government revenue has increased by 40.7 percent over a 45-day period from last Sept. 30 to Nov. 15.

The National Treasury reported that as of Nov. 15, the revenue shortfall totaled P [pesos] 15.516 billion, up by P4.757 billion from the Sept. 30 figure of P10.759 billion. Documents obtained by the BUSINESS STAR from the National Treasury showed that actual revenue collection as of Nov. 15 totaled P95.053 billion as against a programmed collection of P110.569 billion from Jan. 1 to Nov. 15 this year, resulting in a shortfall of P15.516 billion.

The reason for what appears an extraordinary increase in the shortfall could not be determined as of press time although it was probable that major sources of revenue may be experiencing continued difficulty in collections and sales.

Failure to reduce the revenue deficit by the end of the fiscal year could mean a wider budgetary deficit this year.

Bureau of Internal Revenue [BIR] Commissioner Bienvenido Tan Jr. told BUSINESS STAR last night that he did not yet have the figures as of Nov. 15 but that he did

expect the BIR's shortfall to exceed by P1 billion an earlier projection of P5.6 billion. He said that the targeted BIR collection of P69 billion would likely be short by P6.6 billion.

The Bureau of Customs likewise had a collection shortfall amounting to P3.584 billion with total collections of only P20.866 billion as against a programmed collection for the period of P24.450 billion. It has not been determined yet whether the Customs shortfall will increase further.

Another major reason for the extraordinary increase in the revenue shortfall could be failure of other government agencies to liquidate or sell nonperforming assets or to meet privatization schedules. Unfortunately, the National Treasury figures do not indicate sources of or reasons for the sudden increase in revenue shortfalls.

Moreover, external inflows projected at P4.471 billion failed to come in as expected.

Meanwhile, actual tax revenues as of Nov. 15 totaled P77,599 billion while nontax revenues from such offices as the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG), the Asset Privatization Trust (APT) and interest earnings amounted to P17.454 billion.

Government expenditures reached P111.533 billion as of Nov. 15, still short P14.859 billion of the programmed expenditure level of P126.392 billion for the period Jan. 1 to Nov. 15 this year.

Interest payments, which comprise part of the government's overall expenditure, amounted to P39.440 billion. Of this amount, interest payments alone for national government debts amounted to P29.186 billion; for debts incurred by the Philippine National Bank (PNB), P3.402 billion; for Development Bank of the Philippines' debts, P5.321 billion; for the Philippine Nuclear Power Plant debt, P1.521 billion; and for National Development Corporation debt, P10 billion.

Government net lending amounted to P5.588 billion while government equity amounted to P1.179 billion.

Thailand

Air Force To Purchase 12 MiG-21's From China
BK0212082988 Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai
1 Dec 88 pp 15-17

[Text] This report by LAK THAI is incredible because it says Thailand will get an important weapon from a communist country in an open and voluntary deal. The Thai Air Force's plan to buy MiG-21 fighter-bombers from China has been kept secret while talks were still going on because China and Thailand fear, respectively,

that the Soviet Union and the United States might raise an objection as this will be the first time that a weapon of such an important category would be purchased "across the camps."

LAK THAI learned of the plan when it was first conceived, during procurement planning and negotiations. It started when the eye-for-an-eye strategic structure has been introduced. Since then, Thailand started buying tanks, APC's [armored personnel carriers], anti-aircraft guns and radar system from China. The Navy has ordered two frigates from China. Meanwhile, the Air Force has been given an instruction to procure "fighter-bombers" from China as part of the eye-for-an-eye strategy.

Our report in this issue is a complete report on the matter as the final stage has been achieved, with agreement on the deal made concerning China's decision to sell the fighter-bombers to Thailand.

Although it manufactures the aircraft for export, China has only sold the fighter-bombers to countries of the socialist camp, or given them to Third World countries under military assistance program.

When Thailand first approached China to purchase MiG-21's, there was some obstacle to it. Although free to sell any kind of weapons to Thailand, China was reluctant to sell airplanes, especially combat planes. The MiG-21 is considered a most important weapon of the communist camp—its "trump card." The Indochinese countries—Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, have them commissioned in the Armed Forces. This formidable weapon the Indochinese countries possess has always been a worry for Thailand. This explains why Thailand has been trying to get it too. Several rounds of negotiations have been going on and finally, about 2 months ago, China agreed to sell the MiG-21 to Thailand, but on the conditions that it would not install the weapons system for the planes and that the number bought by Thailand must not be in large number. Talks continued and a final agreement was reached when Air Force Commander in Chief Air Chief Marshal Woranat Aphichari visited China last month.

The report about China's plan to sell MiG-21 aircraft to Thailand has been closely followed by the Soviet Union which is concerned that once Thailand has MiG-21's in its possession, the formidability of MiG-19's and MiG-21's which the Indochinese countries have would disappear. This would also tilt the balance of military power between Thailand and the Indochinese countries, the way strategists put it—if Thailand adds MiG aircraft to its fleet of the highly sophisticated F-5E, F-5F, and F-16 fighters, this will make the air power of the Indochinese countries meaningless. Sources told LAK THAI that Army Commander in Chief and Acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut mentioned to Air Force Commander in Chief Air Chief Marshal Woranat Aphichari that the purchase of MiG-21's from China is a big success for Thailand, and that this will solve

Thailand's worries of having an enemy at one's bedside. He also believes that the presence of MiG-21's as commissioned planes in the Thai Air Force would help lessen the tension in region to a certain degree.

LAK THAI learned from sources at the Air Force that the MiG-21's that China will sell to Thailand are of the model which is built after the Soviet pattern which is also called F-7. According to the agreement, China will sell a squadron of 12 planes to Thailand in the first deal.

Concerning the price, this is again incredible, when thinking that Thai millionaires are driving cars worth around 5 to 6 million baht. Those brand new factory-made Chinese F-7's or MiG-21's would cost Thailand only 12 million baht each. The payment will be made over 20 years on installments. The very low price plus the lengthy term of payment would end up as Thailand getting the planes free of charge or even gaining profits from buying the planes. The reducing cost of the planes each year which Thailand has to pay will be tantamount to Thailand having the planes for free of charge at the end of 20 years of payment.

The deal also said that Thailand will be able to order another squadron of MiG-21's, but whether the price would be the same—144 million baht for a squadron of 12 planes—depends on future negotiations. The deal also covers agreements on procurement of spare parts, training expenses for Thai officers in China—which will not be fully financed by China but partly by Thailand.

The 144 million baht is for the purchase of a squadron of 12 MiG-21's. This does not cover the cost for the installation of the weapons systems on the aircraft which, however, is at a very cheap price again. China agreed to sell fully-armed fighter-bombers to Thailand instead of selling just the planes without the weapons systems. Our sources said that the Air Force wanted the planes commissioned within 6 months after the signing of the deal.

LAK THAI learned that the proposal for the purchase of 12 MiG-21's from China was made by Air Force Commander in Chief Air Chief Marshal Woranat Aphichari to the Supreme Command. It has now reached the Defense Ministry which will forward it to Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan, in his capacity as defense minister, for approval. It is believed that there would be no objection from the government, especially concerning budget, as the planes would cost only a few millions baht annually.

The squadron of MiG-21's or F-7's will replace T-33's which have been in service for as long as 22 years.

MiG-21's will be used as combat planes for aerial strafing and bombing. It will not be used for air intercept because the MiG-21 has been commissioned in Indochinese countries for a long time and therefore something Indochinese pilots are familiar with. They know of the

plane's strong points and weak points and they must be better in conducting air combat tactics with the planes than the Thai pilots who are new to the fighter-bombers. Besides, T-33's to be replaced by MiG-21 are classified as A category for attacks, and not an F category.

Hong Kong Paper Alleges Army Plotting Coup
HK0212140288 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 27 Nov 88 p 11

[By Alan Boyd and Chuchart Kangwaan in Bangkok]

[Text] The Thai Government is entering its fifth month in office with its back to the wall, and with talk in military circles of a coup being kept on hold by middle-ranking military leaders.

Disgruntled army officers, furious over the trail of corruption and ineptitude left by the government, have warned that there may be continuing attempts to topple the leadership and replace it with a military appointee.

Only the powerful influence of former Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut has stood between the government and rebellious army colonels in the past three weeks.

The political instability has erupted in the wake of widespread dissatisfaction with the performance of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's coalition among military and business leaders and other influential groups.

Meanwhile, General Chawalit, believed to be the key figure in plotting by the military, was quoted as saying he would resign next year and enter politics.

His move is believed to be an attempt to take pressure off a tense situation between the military and government and may pave the way for a change of leadership next year.

Many observers believe Mr Chatchai's coalition of five political parties may have only a few months left, before it is forced to change its leadership or collapse altogether.

It is facing intense pressure both from within the scandal-racked coalition and from without. If the coalition is not wrenched apart by the blatant self-interest displayed by individual cabinet ministers, analysts say, it may become the victim of Thailand's 16th coup attempt.

The government itself is taking the threat of a coup seriously. Mr Chatchai warned at a recent party meeting that if he was removed from office forcibly "there would not be another elected premier for 10 years".

Thai newspapers later criticised his veiled references to a restless military and the danger of army officers taking power, saying that they were not comments guaranteed to increase stability in Thailand.

According to information supplied to the SUNDAY MORNING POST by military officers, middle-ranking army leaders began discussing the overthrow of the government last month after it became apparent the coalition was unable to control the pay demands of aggressive state employees—and its own legislators.

They also were concerned at the blatant corruption displayed by ministers and the poor image acquired internationally by Thailand since the coalition came to power in July.

the government has been rocked by a series of allegations of bias towards foreign firms in the tendering of major contracts, including the biggest telecommunications project in Southeast Asia.

A rebellious minister two weeks ago openly defied Mr Chatchai, by signing a contract for the project with a Japanese company known to have been involved in questionable bidding procedures.

Another source of irritation for the military, in what was seen as the most corrupt and self-centred government to lead Thailand in many years, was a generous salary rise pushed through by legislators for themselves.

One MP sought a salary of one million baht (100 baht is HK\$31.75) a month, in a country where the average wage is about 1,200 baht a month; in the event, the government exactly doubled the payments for its senior ministers and gave smaller rises to other state employees.

The concession to state employees, which followed threats of industrial action affecting most key economic sectors, was viewed with disgust by the military, which regarded it as a backdown to greedy staff by a weak government.

A further scandal concerned proposals for Thailand's first legalised casino, which provoked a big controversy over fears of involvement by organised crime.

These fears appeared to be fully justified when it was revealed that the proposal had actually originated with one of Thailand's biggest gangland "godfathers", who was promptly appointed a "government adviser"—despite his known criminal activities.

"Many military officers think the government is very corrupt and self-interested," a high-level military officer said.

"I don't think this government is going to last very long."

Sometime last month, middle-ranking army officers—mostly of the rank of colonel—came to the same conclusion.

According to army contacts and Western diplomats close to the military, they began to prepare the way for a change of leadership involving General Chawalit, the top-ranking military officer in Thailand.

Under their scenario, General Chawalit would be asked to lead a coup d'etat and would be installed as premier in place of Mr Chatchai. Senior cabinet leaders would be dismissed and a rearranged cabinet pushed through by the military.

There is a suggestion, so far unconfirmed, that Mr Chatchai's Chart Thai party, the biggest political grouping in Thailand, may be forced out of office altogether and replaced by an opposition faction that is still being formed. Leaders of several small opposition parties have held talks about pooling their membership, but no decision has yet been reached.

Military officers involved in the plot know they can count on the support of some key army units, in particular the cavalry (armoured) battalions, which are crucial to the success of any coup in Thailand.

But they also would need to gain the backing of the crack infantry units stationed in Bangkok itself; it was these troops who stayed loyal to then Prime Minister Mr Prem Tinsulanon and foiled the 1985 coup attempt. They are based in the capital specially because of their known loyalty to the military establishment.

Ultimately, General Chawalit and Mr Prem held the key to any change of power. Without their word, the rebels would not gain the widespread army response needed to topple the government.

The word was not given—and might not be given as long as hope remained of saving Thailand's four-month experiment with democratic leadership.

"Prem is very much against the use of force or a coup, and Chawalit knows that if he resorts to this, Prem will block him," a high-ranking military officer said.

"He supports the development of full democracy in Thailand and won't allow anything to prevent this unless a coup is the only option available."

Although he voluntarily stepped down as prime minister in July, Mr Prem is recognized as the key power-broker in Thailand and still attracts a strong following from the senior ranks of the politically conscious military.

It is less certain whether he has a direct influence over middle-ranking officers—the emerging "Young Turks" of the army who usually find coup attempts beneficial to their careers—but these officers have displayed great loyalty to General Chawalit.

Mr Prem is still regarded as General Chawalit's mentor; the general played an important role in suppressing the 1985 coup and was rewarded with the top military post.

He is considered unlikely to risk siding with a rebel faction against Mr Prem when he is any case being groomed by the military as a future prime minister and may still get there by peaceful means.

With the lessons of 1985 and another failed coup in 1981 still fresh in the memory of the military, the plotters know they cannot risk a coup without confident army backing. And that is not certain at present.

While the immediate danger of a military uprising has been averted by the combined influence of Mr Prem and General Chawalit, observers warn that plotting by the army will continue unless there is a drastic change of direction by the government.

The impetus for this change may come from General Chawalit himself. Two weeks ago he ended months of speculation over his future when he was quoted by the BANGKOK POST newspaper as saying that he would leave the army next year and enter politics.

The acting Supreme Commander had been considered the logical successor to Mr Prem after his retirement in July, but was pressured by Mr Prem into staying on in the military past his normal retirement age. Instead, it was suggested that Mr Chatchai would take over as a transitional leader until such time as the general was ready to enter politics.

That time appears now to have come, and General Chawalit's announcement may have been timed to take some of the heat out of the developing crisis in the government. Some analysts now believe the restless military can be pacified and a coup prevented if he is given some sort of important government role.

It is considered unlikely that Mr Prem will allow the general to walk straight into the leadership, as this will undermine the democratic progress achieved through Mr Chatchai's election in July as the first "legal" government leader in 12 years.

He may be given a key portfolio such as the Interior Ministry, which is a well-trampled road into the premiership.

Many political commentators believe the general is in a quandary over the timing of his departure from the army, as he will sacrifice his power base once he pulls out.

During the annual military reshuffle of middle-ranking officers—the most crucial backing for the rising stars of the army—he managed to have many of his followers promoted into key positions; nevertheless, he will need to be careful of leaving the top post in loyal hands once he departs.

In the meantime, the government will face a continuous battle for survival, with the threat of an open split from within its coalition members, or possible use of outside force.

"The army plotting will go on until the government sorts itself out," a Western diplomat said.

"My feeling is that it can hold together, but it won't be easy. It's undoubtedly a government in crisis."

Chawalit Refutes Coup Rumors

BK0212004388 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
2 Dec 88 p 4

[Text] General Chawalit Yongchaiyut assured yesterday that there will be no coup as long as he is in charge of the Army.

Responding to Hong Kong's SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST report on Sunday [27 November] that a group of Army colonels were plotting a coup against the Chatchai Chunhawan Government, the Army Commander-in-Chief said:

"I can guarantee that as long as I remain in charge of the Army there won't be a coup.

"The military still supports the Government. I have supported two governments (Prem IV and Prem V). I hope the Government will work efficiently in the administration of the country," he said.

Gen Chawalit said he was "not interested" in the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST report.

"What is important is that we do our best to support the Government," he added.

The general said such news reports were intended to cause dissent between the Army and the Government.

Gen Chawalit admitted that the report had seriously damaged the military's image.

The Army chief then asked the Press to defend the military as an institution that supports the Government and defends the country.

Meanwhile, Armed Forces spokesman Lt-Gen [Lieutenant General] Narudon Detpradiyut said the coup report had hurt Thailand by causing a plunge in share prices and uncertainty among investors.

Lt-Gen Narudon said the Central Investigation Bureau and the military held a meeting yesterday [1 December] to discuss the impact of the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST report.

The meeting, he said, decided that the report affected Thailand's security and peace and agreed to approach the Foreign Ministry to take necessary action.

POST Reporter To Be Expelled

BK0212055288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0505 GMT
2 Dec 88

[Text] Bangkok, Dec 2 (AFP)—The Thai Government will order a foreign journalist to leave the country following a recent article he wrote for a Hong Kong-based newspaper which was considered "damaging" to the country, a senior Thai Foreign Ministry official said here Friday.

Pratyathawi Tawethikun, deputy director general of the ministry's Information Department, said the government would ask Alan Boyd to leave the country as a result of his article for last Sunday's edition of the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST which had caused an impact on Thai political and economic stability.

The POST story claimed that a group of army officers were plotting a coup against the elected government of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan.

Mr. Boyd will be the first foreign journalist to be ordered to leave Thailand by the government since Mr. Chatchai came to power in August.

142 Vietnamese Refugees Land in Songkhla

BK3011020088 Bangkok THE NATION in English
30 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] Songkhla—After seven days and nights battling monsoons on the high seas, an ironclad lighter carrying 142 Vietnamese refugees landed early yesterday morning on the coast of this southern province.

Thai villagers called it a miracle that they had survived the rough seas, which roared angrily across the Gulf of Thailand. The ravaging monsoon rains have caused widespread flooding in southern Thailand killing hundreds of people.

Sixty-five of the Vietnamese were women, 60 men and the rest were children aged around 15. They said the lighter was to have taken them to Malaysia, from where they had planned to seek political asylum in other third countries.

But the lighter, which landed at the shore of Thepha district, 40 kms from downtown Songkhla, broke a rudder, and was unable to continue. A Thai official remarked that the boat people might have "fouled up" the rudder so that they would not have to travel any further.

Local officials kept a close watch on them and gave them a sack of rice with fish sauce and sardines, with which the refugees made fried rice.

Mrs Lai Mai, 54, who claimed to be a pharmacist, told THE NATION in broken English that the lighter left Lac Dac, about 327 kms from Ho Chi Minh City (formerly-Saigon), seven days ago.

She said each of the refugees paid U.S.\$1,000 to a "secret organization" running the escape operation.

"Please help us. We don't want to go back to Vietnam," she pleaded.

The woman, looking frail and exhausted, said her husband is a doctor in California and they have been looking forward to being reunited. She added that one of the refugees has a relative who works at the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok.

The lighter was dragged up on the beach and appeared to be in excellent condition. The 20-meter vessel, much like a military patrol boat, was driven away from Nakhon Si Thammarat by officials before landing at Thepha, according to local villagers.

Local officials and police are exercising caution in their treatment of the refugees. They have been instructed not to allow the refugees to remain on Thai soil, in line with the government's policy of not accepting any additional refugees.

The officials said the boat people will be instructed to set their course for Malaysia, as they claimed they had intended to do.

But the refugees were allowed to stay on shore on humanitarian grounds, awaiting repairs to the rudder, which might take three days.

Rain poured down in the afternoon and the Vietnamese clung together under plastic sheets. Some onlookers gave them bread, cigarettes and fruit.

Two trucks arrived in the evening to take the refugees, who waved to onlookers, to the Thepha district office where they were to spend the night.

No Resettlement Rights for 57 SRV Refugees
BK0212014388 Bangkok THE NATION in English
2 Dec 88 p 4

[Text] The 57 survivors of a Vietnamese refugee boat that smashed into a U.S.-owned petroleum production platform and sank in a storm will be sent to a camp in the Eastern province of Trat, but will not be eligible for resettlement an Interior Ministry officials said yesterday.

Another 143 Vietnamese boat people who left Thailand Tuesday in an attempt to reach Malaysia later returned to Songkhla, apparently daunted by heavy seas, said Praphakon Santi of the Interior Ministry.

Praphakon said both boat-loads of refugees would be transported to Banthat camp in Trat province. Under current policy, people fleeing by boat to Thailand are given asylum, but are not allowed to apply for resettlement.

This is intended to discourage them from making the risky and illegal escape by boat.

A spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said the 57 survivors were still aboard the platform owned by the Thai subsidiary of the U.S. oil company, Unocal Corporation.

"For all practical purposes it is the same as landing on the Thai coast," he said. "They are not eligible for resettlement."

He said the UN organization was ready to send food and supplies for the refugees until they could be taken off the platform.

The refugees arrived at the platform off Thailand's south-eastern coast on Monday. In an attempt to land in heavy seas, the boat smashed against the legs of the platform and sank.

Crewmen on the platform managed to save all but 22 of the refugees. Searches by boats and helicopters turned up no trace of the missing refugees.

Chatchai Interviewed on Political Situation
BK0311124388 Bangkok PEOPLE MAGAZINE Special Issue in Thai [no date given] pp 254-258

[Interview with Prime Minister Major General Chatchai Chunhawan given to PEOPLE MAGAZINE on 16 October]

[Text] [Question] October 16 was the first Sunday in the 2 months since he took office as prime minister that the leader of the Chunhawan family was free of any weekend functions upcountry or abroad. Yet, he was to attend a funeral service in the evening and later on to leave for Phatthaya for the opening, on the following day, of the ASEAN ministers' meeting there.

[Chatchai] "Two months as prime minister, and I have been totally deprived of my private and family life. Anyway, I spend more time at home now, because I cannot go out anymore. I have to bring work home. I have to do homework now, although I was the kind of a person who never brought my work home. This time I have to, because I have no time at the office."

[Question] What kind of work do you do most of the time?

[Chatchai] "The two important kinds of work at present are signing papers and meeting people. I spend 12 to 14 hours every day. Yet, it is not enough to finish the work."

[Question] How do you feel about being a prime minister?

[Chatchai] "What worries me is the fact that I cannot choose my own cabinet ministers. I have to accept the proposals made by the various parties in the coalition. I have to accept whoever they proposed to me. I have no choice but to take them. As a consequence, we cannot have the right person for the right ministry. So we have to help them in view of efficiency. In fact, this is democracy. The people elect their representatives, and the parties elect cabinet ministers from those representatives. This is a cross checking. In fact, they are all good people, but they may not be right for certain ministries. Still, we have to let them take the jobs, and the prime minister must help them with their shortcomings."

[Question] How have they been doing their jobs over the past 2 months?

[Chatchai] "So far, all of them have been trying to do their best. They paid great attention to their work and made a lot of effort. They do not want to lose their reputation as elected ministers. They do not want to disappoint the people who voted for them. Therefore, they are trying their best. This is what other people may not realize."

[Question] Still, certain ministers have made mistakes?

[Chatchai] "There are some, such as the case of Khun Santi [Deputy Interior Minister Santi Chaiwirattana] at present. However, I believe there is nothing serious. We must not be afraid of parliament censure since we are in the democratic system."

[Question] What should a prime minister of a coalition government do in order to effectively solve national problems?

[Chatchai] "First of all, there must be unity within each party. Then it is my duty to build unity among coalition partners. I am sort of a coordinator to enable all parties to cooperate smoothly. Yet there must be unity within each party first. There should be no conflict within each party."

[Question] Has there been any case in which arbitration by the prime minister was needed?

[Chatchai] "I can say that there has been no such thing since I took office 2 months ago. There was no problem requiring arbitration by the prime minister. We always reached a compromise."

[Question] People think that the prime minister can bang the table to resolve disputes sometimes.

[Chatchai] "I have never resorted to such means. Instead, I tried to reach for compromise. We are used to a rule by dictatorship or semi-dictatorship. This is why we always tend to think that this is what the prime minister should do. No. The prime minister must be able to reconcile differences, to reach for a compromise by means of logical bargaining or reasons. He must be able to guide political parties in the coalition to uphold democratic principles and respect the voice of the majority. At cabinet meetings, there have been disagreements among the ministers of the same party quite often. Yet it happened that ministers of a certain party were supported by those from a different party who, instead, do not agree with the ministers of their own party. This is what often happened. To me, this is democracy. Therefore, I believe that, if we have patience, we will attain full-fledged democracy one day. I am confident. All cabinet ministers are conscious of their responsibility. They want to do their best to preserve democracy, because they have gotten where they are now due to people's democracy."

"I can say to you now that if democracy fails this time, there will be no democracy for a long time to come. We would have to start from zero again. We do not want to turn the clock back to 1932. We do not want another 1932. It was haunting us. We have been making changes for over 50 years. If we do not try to preserve our democracy, we would have to go back to zero again."

[Question] Do you consider, therefore, that the past 2 months have been normal for a democratic government?

[Chatchai] "Yes, there was no problem. You may see that I am not tense at all. (laughs) I think we have attained democracy. We have achieved what we have been aspiring for. We have already reached the point where we wanted to be. Therefore, why change our mind, saying this is not good, this is not what we want, dictatorship is better? (laughs) Why should we look for a prime minister who is a dictator, who bangs the table? Well, everything is normal now. The grilling of a cabinet minister by the parliament is quite normal."

[Question] What would happen if he is found guilty according to the charge in the censure motion?

[Chatchai] "In that case, he must consider his responsibility and leave the cabinet. We already have examples."

[Question] How much significance do you attach to critics in the mass media?

[Chatchai] "I do not pay much attention to mass media critics. There are two kinds of newspapers. Those which are mouthpieces of the people, reflecting the people's views and opinions toward the government. They are acceptable because they are sincere in their criticism. There is another kind of newspaper, run by business-minded people who only want to sell papers. Fortunately, in Thailand we have newspapers with unbiased views and which are owned by professionals. Meanwhile, there are two or three newspapers whose main concern is to make money."

[Question] Do you ever think of closing newspapers?

[Chatchai] "You'll have to ask the interior minister. He mentioned to me many times that some have gone beyond limits—to the extent of threatening national security, if allowed to continue in operation."

[Question] How do you feel when critics touch on your personal matters, such as you being called a playboy prime minister?

He laughed before we finished our question and gave us the following answer.

[Chatchai] "Others may feel offended, such as my wife. My son was offended too, and he has already filed suit against a newspaper. As for myself, I am not offended. I think it is funny."

[Question] You are not offended, but do you think of denying it?

[Chatchai] "No need. I don't see anything wrong in that. (laughs) Those who said I am a playboy do not know themselves what a playboy is. They do not know the meaning, yet they keep calling me by such a term."

[Question] Do you think it is good or bad, the word playboy?

[Chatchai] "There is nothing wrong in it. Being a playboy means you have a lot of girls. A playboy means you play with the girls. This is something normal. Those who call me that, I think they only could not think of other words. Or maybe they think it's funny, or maybe they are jealous of me because they cannot be a playboys themselves. Those who cannot be playboys will naturally give a negative connotation to the word out of jealousy. In fact, it is a word with good meaning. And I think there are no more than five to six playboys in all Thailand. (laughs) There are less playboys than there are cabinet ministers. (laughs) There are only a few playboys, especially upcountry. How many of the provinces have playboys? I don't think many of them."

[Question] You do not want a new name instead of "playboy"?

[Chatchai] "Well, I like the word playboy because I am not a serious person. I want to make people happy. I never told my friends sad stories. Only my friends told me theirs. When they told me sad stories, I teased them. I was never sad with them. I am like that. So people call me a playboy. Well, I like it when they call me that."

[Question] Have you ever been miserable?

[Chatchai] "Yes, I have, but I never tell others. And I am not serious about it. I have gone through many problems in my life, both political and personal, but I always managed to solve them all."

[Question] How?

[Chatchai] "When you have big problems, do not drink alcohol. Stop drinking, because if you drink, you may become either too arrogant or too timid. You must try to be in your best state of mind; that is why you have to stop drinking or smoking. You must make yourself ready to make a decision that requires a will and concentration."

"I think I have never made a wrong decision in my life. Although I might reach an impasse, I would think my best how to solve the problem. I would carefully study the background of the problem and try to get myself out of the trouble. First, I must be able to identify the cause of the problem. This requires careful thinking."

"A most important decision I made was my proposal to establish relations with China. This was aimed at striking a balance between China and Vietnam. It was a completely correct thing we did. We have achieved national security from that policy. I met with strong opposition from other people. They did not believe me. I insisted upon it all alone when I made the proposal to the then prime minister M.R. Khukrit. He agreed with my idea. Not others. And both of us fought together until we succeeded. This is very important to me."

[Question] Now that you are the prime minister, what would you like to do most of all?

[Chatchai] "I want to be able to tackle the problem of poverty for our people. This is the most dangerous problem we have. The investors and executive businessmen are already living a good life, whereas our workers still have very low incomes. They should earn more so that they can afford better meals, instead of eating only vegetables."

[Question] Is this the reason you have appointed young technocrats as your team of advisers?

[Chatchai] "Yes, they are capable young people. In fact, they are not young anymore. They are people with farsightedness. This is natural. The old people are not

farsighted because they think they are going to die sooner or later. The young people think far ahead because they have a future far ahead of them. We will be survived by our younger generation. So we must give them a chance to express their opinions. The advisers whom I appointed are all good people who volunteered to work for the country."

[Question] You have been criticized for having appointed your son as an adviser.

[Chatchai] "This is strange. I have never appointed my son to any office. A son is a son."

[Question] What is your plan against official corruption?

[Chatchai] "I have already met with the Counter Corruption Committee. I have put Minister Bun-ua Prasetsuwan in charge of the anticorruption campaign. I told them to do their best without having to fear any influence. I will give them full backing. They are doing their best. I think with two or three cases exposed, we can set an example."

[Question] The government survives if it can win the people's confidence.

[Chatchai] "What is winning the people's confidence? Does it mean to respond to the people's demands, such as by reducing oil prices, increasing salaries, building houses for them? In planting trees, we have to wait for 50 years to get results. Reducing oil prices would make the people happy, as they can better afford to go on trips and have fun. Yet, we have to be very careful. We cannot think only of winning popularity. We cannot think solely of answering to a certain group's demands. We must think of all sectors alike—whether any of them would be affected. We cannot just let a group be happy at the expense of others."

"Let us take the problem of state enterprises as an example. Some of them are earning huge profits and can give bonuses of 4, 5, or 6 months of wages to their employees. Meanwhile, some of them are running at a loss. If possible, I would like to propose a profit-sharing scheme among all state enterprises. In order to build confidence in the people, the government should strike fast on problems concerning the people."

[Question] What are you most afraid to see in your life?

[Chatchai] "I am a person who loves democracy most. This is why I contested in the election. When I was a soldier, I had to obey orders. I have left the military to enter politics by contesting in the election under the democratic system. A man has nothing more to lose if he has lost his freedom. It is the most valued thing in my life. This is why I am concerned about our democracy. We

have just a few more steps forward to achieve one hundred percent democracy. I fear that while we are raising the flag of democracy, the flagpole will be cut. This is what I fear."

[Question] What do you think about the opposition in the parliament?

[Chatchai] "I have no problem with them. We will host a party for them on 27 October on the occasion of the parliamentary recess. We will talk with them, asking for their cooperation in supporting our democracy. I will appeal to them not to put democracy at stake. We have come this far, so let us not go back to square one. I think the opposition has been cooperating well with the government. When I was in the opposition, I cooperated with the government. Still, we have to have the opposition. A government with no opposition is very dangerous. The people must understand this. They have to be told. It is most dangerous to have a one-party government with no opposition."

[Question] You have been a soldier, a diplomat, a minister, and an MP. Now how do you feel about being a prime minister?

[Chatchai] "Well, when I am eating or talking with my friends, I forget that I am prime minister. I am not paying attention to it. I want to see the prime minister of Thailand being very simple. I want to cut down on protocol or formalities so that we won't have to be upset."

"I can be punctual because I have a convoy of policemen accompanying me. But for other people who come from all directions, should we be upset with them when we arrive first before them? We must try to understand this, and forgive and forget. There is no use to get upset by such things."

[Question] Which of the five previous roles mentioned above do you like best? Or do you want to be something else?

[Chatchai] "Well, I liked it when I was a soldier. I liked it too when I was a diplomat. I think I have made quite a contribution to the Army, especially to the cavalry unit, which was the most up-to-date unit of the Army at that time. It was called the reception room of the Army, because whoever came to visit the Thai Army, they were brought to see my cavalry unit. It was the most outstanding unit in the Army, in theory as well as in practice. Everyone knew about that. Well, when I became a diplomat, I did my best and I was happy too. I was the first person to be transferred from a political appointment to a permanent post in the Foreign Ministry. I was appointed director general of the Political Department, which is quite important. Then I became foreign minister. Well, being a diplomat we must be well trained. If we pay attention to our job, we will be able to do it. I was happy as a soldier as well as a diplomat."

"When I was a cabinet minister I again tried to do my best. I am lucky. When I was foreign minister, I was responsible for making several major decisions. It was the foreign policy which helped Thailand steer clear of danger from war—we recognized Red China. I went to China with M.R. Khukrit. This is what I am very proud of—what I did when I was foreign minister. When I was ambassador to Argentina, there was the voting on the question of sovereignty over Khao Preah Vihear. I managed to get Argentina to vote for us, while some other countries which are friendly to Thailand failed to vote for Thailand, but voted for Cambodia. As I was at that time ambassador to Argentina, I talked to the president until he agreed to vote for us. I am again proud of it. It was a job we had to accomplish. It was a kind of competition.

"As foreign minister, I was able to contribute to Thailand's safety. Everyone was afraid that it would be Thailand's turn after the fall of Saigon, Vientiane, and Phnom Penh to communism. But it was not. This, we think, was because we adopted a correct foreign policy—because our foreign policy was correct."

"As industry minister, what made me very happy was when we struck crude. It happened when I was industry minister. I remember telling others: Let us wait for 7 more days. And it was true, we found a crude deposit. I asked permission from her majesty to call the well Sirikit Oil field, and we call the oil Phet Crude. "Phet" comes from Kamphaeng Phet where the oil was found. We picked the last syllable of the province to call it Phet Crude. I am proud that we struck both oil and gas. It was again during my tenure as industry minister when we found gas deposits in the northeast. I flew to the northeast every week to observe the drilling. Well, we struck both onshore gas and crude. This is important for Thailand.

"As an MP, as I said, I may be the most senior person in Thailand to have gone down to the people and contest in an election. In Nakhon Ratchasima, I know who is the richest man and who is the poorest man, which is the poorest village and which is the most prosperous village. Therefore, I think nobody is closer to the people than I. I am close to them, but I never think that I am superior to them."

[Question] Do you still uphold the policy you stated the day you became prime minister—to turn Indochina from a battlefield into a market place?

[Chatchai] "Yes, the time has come. The fighting has gone on for so long. Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam—we do not have the potential to fight a modern war. We are agricultural countries, and we do not have war potential. We still use buffaloes in our farming. How could we fight each other with rockets? Fighting makes the people in our four countries poorer. The money should be spent on national development, and not for buying rockets, artillery, tanks, or combat aircraft. It is better for us to cooperate and trade with each

other instead. If we small countries in this region join together and do not allow ourselves to be used by big powers, big powers will not interfere with us.

"We are involved in the fighting because of conflicts of interests between world powers. Now that the big powers are disengaging themselves and shifting to a new policy, why should we still continue begging for their support? I therefore keep saying that we better stop fighting. This is a business for industrialized countries. But for a country like Thailand, what we have to do is to push for national development in order to combat poverty. This is what we are going to do. So let's stop fighting and turn to trading. They have their products. Let us trade with each other. Do not make Southeast Asia a forum of war. Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia should not be made a battlefield. They should be market places. Anyway, do not come to the market with rifles on your shoulders. (laughs)

Vietnam

Spokeswoman on Orderly Departure Program, MIA's
BK0112161088 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT
1 Dec 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 1—Mrs. Ho The Lan, acting head of the Press Department and spokeswoman for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, held a regular press conference here this afternoon.

Answering questions of foreign correspondents on the results of the latest Vietnam-U.S. talks on the issue of Amerasians and the Orderly Departure Programme (ODP) and the MIA issue, Mrs. Ho The Lan said:

"On furtherance of the Vietnam-U.S. agreements, a number of activities regarding ODP, the Amerasians and MIA and other humanitarian questions of Vietnam have taken place since late November and will be continued in December this year.

"On Nov. 29, a technical meeting between the two sides took place in Hanoi on the legal departure for the United States under the ODP. The Vietnamese team was led by Mr. Hoang Quoc Tin, deputy head of the Consular Department of the Foreign Ministry, and the U.S. team by Bruce Beardsley, director of the ODP at the US Embassy in Bangkok. The two sides noted an expansion of the ODP. They also compared notes on technical aspects aimed at better carrying out the programme in the coming period.

"On Nov. 30, a meeting of Vietnamese and U.S. specialists on the question of Amerasians was held also in Hanoi. The Vietnamese team was led by Mr. Le Bang, specialist at the North America Department of the Foreign Ministry, and the U.S. team also by Mr. Bruce Beardsley.

During the meeting, the two sides agreed to quickly solve technical problems which are hindering the implementation of the programme (air transportation, procedures, ...). At the same time, they agreed to set up an Amerasian centre in Ho Chi Minh City and put it into operation soon."

Reiterating Vietnam's stance on the Amerasian issue, Ho The Lan said: "It is a humanitarian issue that should be settled in the humanitarian spirit. Vietnam has supplied the U.S. side with a list of Amerasians and their relatives, and urged the U.S. side to simplify the procedures, and quickly take them to the United States in a two-year period beginning from March 1988.

"On Nov. 30 1988 the United States and Vietnam also began a meeting of specialists on the humanitarian issues of Vietnam. The meeting will last till Dec. 5.

"From Dec. 19-21, 1988, there will be a meeting of specialists on the MIA issue. From Dec. 5-15, 1988 there will be the third Vietnamese-U.S. joint search for the MIA, and the number of joint search teams will increase from two to four. Three teams will go to Nghe Tinh and Quang Binh (now in Binh Tri Thien Province) to make investigations at six places, and surveys on three other places. One team will stay in Hanoi to identify a number of remains of American MIA."

Report on PRK Troop Withdrawal Communique
BK0112124488 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Today, 1 December, the Vietnamese Defense Ministry issued the following communique:

In compliance with a 26 May 1988 agreement between the Governments of the SRV and the PRK on the withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers and the command of the Vietnam volunteer army from Cambodia in 1988; and following the withdrawal of the command of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Cambodia and those special units that maintained the operation of the headquarters and various logistic and technical projects, and a number of other units—totaling 32,000 men—in June, July, August, September, October, and November 1988; the Defense Ministries of the SRV and the PRK have agreed that the last contingent of the 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers to be withdrawn from Cambodia in 1988—which includes units belonging to six infantry divisions: the 4th, 5th, 307th, 309th, 315th, and 339th, and their headquarters—totaling 18,000 men, will leave Cambodia during the period 15-21 December 1988 by sea and land routes.

The SRV and the PRK welcome representatives of countries and international organizations, news agencies, press and television correspondents, and those who are interested in the Cambodian issue and come to observe this troop withdrawal.

U.S. Denial of Arafat Visa 'Contempt' for Law
BK0212072588 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT
2 Dec 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 2—The United States' denial of entry visa to PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat is a blatant act of contempt for international law, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper says:

"Washington's act has created a new obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Middle East and new difficulties to the coming session of the U.N. General Assembly to discuss the situation in that region.

"Obviously the United States has not given up its scheme of opposing the Palestinian people's just resistance. It continues to spearhead the attack on the P.L.O. and to deny its role. Such an attitude conforms neither to the realities in the Middle East nor the trend of our times, and runs counter to the aspiration of the Palestinian people, the Arab countries and the rest of the world for the early convening of an international conference on the Middle East conducive to the establishment of peace and security in this region".

Hanoi Notes Qian Qichen's USSR Visit
OW0112141788 Hanoi International Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] News from Moscow: A Soviet-Chinese summit meeting will be the main topic in the Soviet-Chinese foreign minister-level talks in Moscow.

Answering questions raised by IZVESTIYA reporter on the Chinese foreign minister's visit to the Soviet Union, Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet foreign minister, said: The purpose of the talks is to promote wide ranging Soviet-Chinese political dialogues to strengthen the friendly cooperation and mutual understanding between the great socialist nations in bilateral relations and international affairs.

Touching on the prospect of Soviet-Chinese relations, he said: Obviously, neither the Soviet Union nor China is looking back to the standards of the past—say the fifties. Times are different now, as are the realities.

Do Moui on Seeking Greater Economic Cooperation
AU2911183888 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT
in German 29 Nov 88 p 10

[Report on interview with Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Peter Seidlitz in Hanoi: "Hanoi Seeks Closer Economic Cooperation With Its Asian Neighbors"—date not given]

[Text] Monday, 28 Nov—The SRV and the USSR are to examine their hitherto close economic cooperation and to place it on a new basis. At the same time, the SRV is

seeking a new orientation in its policy of economic cooperation with its neighboring Asian states. This was declared by Do Muoi, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, in a talk with HANDELSBLATT in Hanoi.

As the USSR's closest political ally in Asia and the only CEMA member in the Far East, Vietnam has been the largest recipient of Soviet development and construction aid since the end of the war. The press in Moscow has criticized the bad use of these benefits and the waste of Soviet funds, which is a sign of a certain cooling of USSR-SRV relations.

The SRV's head of government said in this connection: "In the spirit of Soviet perestroika (restructuring) and of Vietnamese Doi Moi (renewal), the two countries have examined their cooperation. This was done to do away with the reasons for inefficient economic cooperation between the two countries. At the same time, the SRV and USSR have taken measures to restructure and renew bilateral cooperation. With these measures we want to raise cooperation to a level with improved quality and higher efficiency, for the benefit of the two national economies."

Hanoi Welcomes Chinese-Soviet Efforts Toward Detente

Asked about the experiences and conclusions the SRV is drawing from the reform experiments in the USSR and the PRC, Prime Minister Du Muoi declared that Vietnam is undertaking its renewal on the basis of its own level of development, according to historical and geographical circumstances, and natural conditions. "But of course," Do Muoi said, "we can learn from the Soviet Union and China, and also from other countries."

Asked whether a PRC-USSR summit would alarm Vietnam as Moscow's closest ally and as the most severe opponent of China to date, Do Muoi said that Hanoi welcomes the improvement of Chinese-Soviet relations, because these relations are not only in the interest of these two countries, but also in the interest of the Asian - Pacific area and the rest of the world. It was China which in 1982 erected three obstacles for the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China, Do Muoi said.

This argument about the three obstacles did not prevent normalization but, on the contrary, initiated the process of improving relations between the USSR and China. If the Taiwan problem does not exclude U.S.-Chinese summit meetings and the three obstacles do not block Chinese-Soviet normalization, a PRC-USSR summit is probable, no matter whether the three obstacles are removed or not, Do Muoi noted.

One of the three obstacles that Beijing erected was the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia before a PRC-USSR summit meeting.

With regard to the new Thai prime minister's proposal to convert the battlefield of Indochina into a common market of Asia, Do Muoi remarked: "After 40 years of cold and hot war, and after 40 years of confrontation, the road now leads toward peaceful coexistence and cooperation in all fields, especially in the economic field." Southeast Asia is following this trend, because it is the proper road and because all are able to benefit from the economic development in the countries of the region. Thailand's policy toward Indochina, as formulated by Prime Minister Chatchai, corresponds to the general direction in Southeast Asia: "We are very confident."

Two Possibilities in the Cambodia Conflict

Concerning the announced withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the timetable for a peaceful solution, the head of government said: "The Cambodian problem can be solved as early as the beginning of 1989, but by the end of 1990 at the latest. We should choose one of the two possibilities: Either to recognize and implement the Jarka informal meeting agreement (an attempt to mediate by the Indonesian Government), so that a political solution will be achieved, or a second possibility: All Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn by the end of 1990, without having achieved a political solution in Cambodia."

In the case of the second solution, the real problem of Cambodia will surface; namely, the fight against the genocidal clique of Pol Pot. However, in that case responsibility will no longer rest with Vietnam, but with the international community. If an armistice is concluded and Vietnamese troops are withdrawn at the same time, then military aid for the groups of Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann (of the Cambodian resistance) will have to be stopped.

Concerning problems with the process of economic reform, Do Muoi said that, after 2 years of reform, Hanoi has had good experience. There are many encouraging things, but also difficulties, Do Muoi stated. Renewal is a struggle between the old and the new. This struggle can be seen in the entire society in Vietnam and in every person. "Therefore, we need perseverance and patience."

With regard to reprivatization of some sectors of the economy and the possibilities for foreign investors, he noted that the private sector can become active again in all spheres of economic life, except for defense and public services. Foreign investment priorities lie with the production of foodstuffs, consumer goods, and products for export. Setting up an infrastructure is also of primary importance. In this context, Do Muoi has in mind the road and railroad networks, water transport and port installations, air transport, communication, and the improvement of postal services.

Lawyers Association on Pol Pot Genocidal Crimes
*BK0112091688 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT
1 Dec 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 1—The Vietnam Lawyers' Association (V.L.A.) has issued a statement on the 40th anniversary of the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide Crimes (Dec. 9).

The statement says:

"From 1975 to 1979, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique killed millions of Kampuchians. At present, they are on the one hand opposed to a political solution to the Kampuchea issue and on the other hand continue their criminal acts, killing many people at refugee camps, stepping up the concentration and recruitment of people for the army as well as the accumulations of weapons and then pushing them back to Kampuchea to massacre civilians and sabotage the Kampuchean people's administration.

"The Vietnam Lawyers' Association urgently draws the attention of public opinion and lawyers in the world to the genocidal Pol Pot clique's schemes of returning to power in Kampuchea after the withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers.

"The V.L.A. supports the Kampuchean people's persistent demand for the disarmament of the Pol Pot clique's armed forces and the exercise of their right to live first of all without the threat of genocide again.

"It calls on the international community to implement its responsibility, actively participating in activities aimed at contributing to an immediate cessation of foreign supply of weapons and money for the Pol Pot clique, and to the end of their use of foreign territory to carry out the above-mentioned dark schemes.

"While hailing the People's Republic of Kampuchea's national reconciliation policy and the talks between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the V.L.A. supports the Jakarta informal meeting's unanimous conclusion on linking the two key issues and stresses that a solution to the Kampuchea issue must ensure that the people of this country will forever be free from genocide."

NHAN DAN Praises Yugoslavia's Achievements
*BK2911100288 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT
29 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 29—Under the title "Yugoslavia's 45 Years of Development", the national paper NHAN DAN today praises the Yugoslav people's history of valiant struggle for national independence and their remarkable achievements in building a new life.

The paper says:

"The path of development of Yugoslavia has not been plain sailing. The achievements recorded by the Yugoslav people over the past years are the outcome of persistent efforts to overcome innumerable difficulties. The Yugoslav people are facing new trials and hardships, namely a slow-down of the development rate, growing unemployment and inflation, a 20-billion-dollar foreign debt... The Central Committee of the League of Communist of Yugoslavia (L.C.Y.) has called on the people to push up the implementation of the on-going economic reform aimed at stabilizing the country's socio-economic situation."

NHAN DAN continues:

"Vietnam and Yugoslavia have long been bound by ties of friendship and mutual support in their struggles against imperialism and colonialism for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress. The Yugoslav government and people gave the Vietnamese people support and assistance in their anti-U.S. Resistance war for national salvation, independence and freedom in the past."

The paper wishes the Yugoslav people new successes in their national construction, and further development of the friendship and understanding between the two countries and peoples."

Corn, Potato Planting Suffers Shortfall
*BK2811134888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 27 Nov 88*

[Text] According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, as of 15 November the northern provinces had planted 110,000 hectares of spring corn, 97,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, 26,000 hectares of potatoes, and more than 45,000 hectares of vegetables and beans of various kinds. Compared with plans, the area of corn suffered a shortfall of 20,000 hectares and the area of sweet potatoes, 28,000 hectares, while the area of potatoes represented only 65 percent of the planned norm. The areas of corn and sweet potatoes were smaller than those in the previous winter-spring crop season.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry has instructed the northern localities to plant potatoes, vegetables, and beans as much as possible on the remaining areas, while continuing to care for and fertilize the crops that have already been planted in effort to attain a high yield and output to make up for part of the shortfall in terms of acreage.

In many localities of Ha Bac, Vinh Phu, Thai Binh, and Hai Hung Provinces and Hanoi suburbs, corn and sweet potatoes could not develop due to hardening of the soil by the sun. The local peasants, however, have quickly enriched their soil with nitrate fertilizer and diluted urine to enable these crops to develop rapidly. In some

localities, peasants have promptly sprayed insecticide to stamp out *nigrospora oryzae*, *pleosphaerulina*, and bedbugs which have appeared on the areas of corn and sweet potatoes.

In Ha Son Binh, Hanoi, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, and Ha Nam Ninh, some areas of corn and sweet potatoes are now facing a shortage of water. These localities are devoting electric power to pumping water into canals for peasants to irrigate their corn and sweet potatoes.

Radio Reviews TAP CHI CONG SAN November Issue
BK2911150588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 27 Nov 88

[Review of the November issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN]

[Summary] "On the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, TAP CHI CONG SAN features an article entitled: 'Vietnamese-Soviet Relations—New Situation, New Heights.' The article says: Ten years ago, the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union was solemnly signed in Moscow. The important aims of the treaty are: actively consolidating Vietnamese-Soviet solidarity and friendship; ceaselessly developing political and cooperative relations in all respects; actively supporting each other on the basis of mutual respect for independence and national sovereignty, equality, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs; making positive contributions to defending the gains of socialism.

The signing of the treaty was an important milestone in the relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union which marked a step of all-round development in their fraternal solidarity and friendship. At the same time, it created new premises and possibilities for raising Vietnamese-Soviet relations to a new height.

"The article reviews the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation and friendship over the past 10 years. Citing concrete figures as proof, it affirms: With its increasing amount of materials, the great and precious assistance from the Soviet Union has made decisive contributions to our country's development in all fields. It seems that every nook and cranny in Vietnam bears the mark of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship. The Soviet Union has not only given material aid but has also sent thousands of zealous and experienced specialists and technical cadres to work in Vietnam. Along with the provision of materials as nonrefundable aid and the granting of capital loans, Vietnamese-Soviet trade relations have ceaselessly developed with increasing foreign trade exchanges.

"The article points out: One of the most important achievements which reflects most profoundly the friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is the Soviet assistance to Vietnam in training a contingent of scientific and technical cadres and skilled workers who currently serve as the core force in national development. The development of relations of cultural cooperation and exchanges is helping promote better understanding between the two peoples, drawing them closer sentimentally and spiritually.

"Vietnamese-Soviet relations of cooperation benefit from a fine tradition and has scored many achievements in the past. However, the article also stresses: In view of the new situation and tasks and in a frank and practical spirit, we must also take a serious and courageous look at the past to realize the shortcomings in the process of cooperation between the two countries. The Vietnamese side still has the psychology of reliance, usually laying emphasis on demand for one-way assistance, failing to give due attention to the principle of mutual benefit, and making wasteful and inefficient use of aid from friends. On its part, the Soviet Union has frankly admitted shortcomings such as: assistance has not been given in a well-coordinated manner from A to Z; the equipment and machinery sent to Vietnam has not always been of the modern types suitable for Vietnam's conditions; frank suggestions have not been made to Vietnam concerning its capital construction program, and so forth. In the spirit of renovation, having realized the shortcomings, we have upheld our resolve to overcome them while setting forth new guidelines, measures, and forms to raise the efficiency of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation."

Next is an article by Le Xuan Vu entitled: "Relationship Between Literature and Arts and Politics is Not One Between Two Hegemonic Powers in Society." The article says: "In a society where different classes still exist, literature and the arts can in no way be entities independent of and separated from politics. By the same token, writers and artists cannot be a social force independent of politics."

In its section "Research and Exchanges of Views," the journal carries an article by (Tran Phuc) entitled: "On the Standard Prices of Paddy and Rice" which "points out the contradictions and irrationalities in the current rice purchase policy and system determined by the state."

Under the title: "Tax Policies Must Be Aimed At Encouraging the Development of Goods Production," the journal publishes an article by Hoang Cong Tri which deals with the "weaknesses and irrationalities of the current tax policies."

Featured next is an article by Nguyen Dang Quang entitled: "The Dialectic of Social Development in Our Time" which looks at contradictions between economic and sociopolitical conditions in the development of human society.

Continuing its "exchanges of views" series on the current fight against inflation, the journal runs an article by (Vi Linh) entitled: "The Real State of Inflation in Our Country and Measures To Overcome It." On the same subject, the journal presents an article by Nguyen Hoa

entitled: "Theories of Marx and Engels and Vietnam's Current Monetary Problem."

Concluding its topical discussion on "party members participating in economic activities," the journal carries three articles by Ha Nghiep, Dao Xuan Tam, and Triet Ngoc Phuong.

In its section "Books and Newspapers From Fraternal Countries," the journal presents a summary of the article by Jakes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, and published in RUDE PRAVO entitled: "On Restructuring in Czechoslovakia."

Australia

Canberra Rejects Belgrade Request, Staff Expelled *BK0212031888 Hong Kong AFP in English 0303 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Text] Canberra, Dec 2 (AFP)—Australia on Friday rejected Belgrade's request that it withdraw a threat to close the Yugoslav Consulate in Sydney unless a guard surrenders to face charges of shooting a young Croatian demonstrator.

"We've drawn the line. It's up to them to observe it or step over it," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said hours before the 6 p.m. (0700 GMT) Friday deadline set by Australia for the surrender.

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar summoned Australia's charge d'affaires in Belgrade to ask Canberra to reconsider its ultimatum.

But after a meeting of senior Australian Foreign Ministry officials here, a spokesman said, "there is nothing in the preliminary response that has influenced the government to change its course of action."

An Australian radio station reported Friday that the consular staff were preparing to leave, but a woman who answered the phone at the mission said only, "We have no comments."

Foreign Minister Gareth Evans announced Thursday that the Yugoslav consulate would be closed and its staff expelled if the guard, Zoran Matijas, did not surrender for Sunday's shooting incident.

Australian-born Josef Tokic, 16, was shot in the neck during a protest by 1,500 Croatian nationalists at the consulate, including some who stormed the compound and tried to haul down the Yugoslav flag.

The Australians say Mr Matijas enjoys no diplomatic immunity and should be prosecuted on charges of discharging a deadly weapon with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. Conviction could mean life in prison.

The Yugoslavs maintain the youth was wounded by the ricochet of a shot fired into the air to warn off the Croatians, who were campaigning to carve out an independent state from Yugoslavia.

Mr Evans said that if the guard was not handed over to police, the 12 consular staff and their dependants would have to leave Australia by Monday.

The minister added that if this happened, Australia would be bound by international convention to guarantee safe passage to all departing staff, including the guard.

He also said the authorities were barred from entering the compound.

But a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Vienna convention guaranteed such privileges and immunities until the staff leave or until "expiry of a reasonable period."

Consulates exist by mutual agreement and once this is withdrawn—on Monday in this case—the local authorities would be free to enter the compound and arrest the suspect, he said.

The spokesman said there were no immediate plans for any further meetings with the Yugoslav Ambassador Boris Cizelj. "If there is to be another meeting it would presumably be at their request," he said.

Belgrade and Canberra established diplomatic ties only in 1967, and relations have been strained for years over what the Yugoslavs say are hostile activities by Croatian emigrants.

Feelings have been high here over the shooting incident. Unions in the State of New South Wales where Sydney is situated voted Thursday to halt garbage collections and mail deliveries to the consulate until the guard is handed over.

Consular Staff Asked To Leave

*BK0212071988 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0700 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Text] Australia has formally expelled staff of the Yugoslav Consulate in Sydney. The deadline for Yugoslav authorities to hand over the security guard wanted for the shooting of a youth last Sunday during a pro-Croatian demonstration outside the consulate has expired.

The ultimatum by the foreign minister, Senator Gareth Evans, was not complied with. The security guard, along with the consular staff must now leave Australia before Monday evening.

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